

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 29, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 35.

## The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. BATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per insertion
Three months, " 12 " "
One Year,
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SECULTURAL COLLEGE.

The fruit farm of W. E. Barnes, at Viniand, on the L. L. & G. R. R., twelve miles south of the several buildings. The one on the L. L. & G. R. R., twelve miles south of the sperance of the buildings. The one on the both the center of the plantation from north to south is a ridge sloping gently to both the east and the west. The land most elevated is sandy; next is the deep alluvial or muck from the higher land, and then a stiff clay loam. There are about 200 sures coveral with orchards and trees including the vine-yard of 20 sores.

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The trees are planted in blocks of from 20 to 40 acres each, most of them surrounded with groves of maples, ash, honey locusts, elms, etc., and interspersed with belts of evergreens which stand from 6 to 80 feet in height These consist of white, Scotch and Austrian pines, Norway spruces, arbor vite and red ce. dar, and which for beauty could hardly be excelled in their native climes.

In the orchards there are in round numbers 8,000 apple trees, 1,000 pear trees, 1,000 cherry trees, with peaches, plums, and a very general assortment of all the fruits and trees that succeed in our climate.

The apples are planted 20 feet apart, and as the first plantings which were put out 15 or 18 years ago are about closed up, many of the trees will soon have to be removed. The trees are headed 21/2 feet from the ground, and are very healthy and in general good condition; 75 or 80 varieties are cultivated and are now bearing; the leading varieties, however, are the Mo. Pippin, Ben Davis and Winesap. The crop this year is very large and the fruit fine; the crop is estimated at 10,000 bushels.

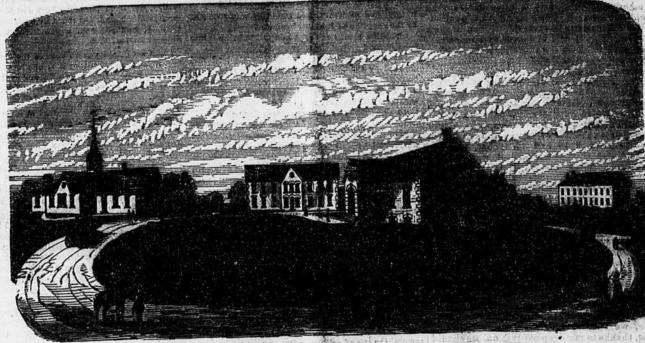
The pear trees are planted 16 feet apart the crop this year is good and fruit No. 1. The leading varieties of standards are Bartletts, Flemish Beauty and Howell; of dwarfs, Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise bon de Jersey. The trees are in good condition, are headed from 2 to 3 feet.

The cherries are mostly the Early Richmond, the crop the past season was light; trees are healthy. Other varieties of fruit trees, including persimmons and the sweet American chestnut appearing well and fruit-

The grape vines are planted 7 and 7 feet, making about 2,000 vines ; nearly all the varieties have been tested and laid saide except the Concord, Dracut Amber and Ives' Seedling, which succeed well; Concord is the leading variety. The crop this year set heavy but has been badly injured by the rot. From 5 to 15 men are required to keep the plantation running and in good order. P. P. PHILLIPS.

## A CHAPTER ON BUDDING.

Josiah Hoopes writes to the New York Tribune:—The only trustworthy rule as to the time for budding is, whenever the bark of the stock separates readily from the wood, or, in technical terms, "the sap runs," and when the shoot from which the buds are to be removed is sufficently matured. In the Middle States, from the 16th of August to the 15th of September is generally the proper time [About the same in most of Ontario.—Ed. W. G.,] although froits or even cold nights will frequently check the flow of sap and cause the bark to tighten. When the latter occurs, however, a thorough stirring of the soil around the stock



Kansas State Agricultural College.

east of the College building, and is of the same size. It is admirably adapted to its purpose, furnishing complete accommodations for feet, one story and a high basement. The

to perpetuate, trim off the leaves, leaving about one-fourth of an inch of the stem as a handle to force the had into position. sharp, thin bladed knife take off a bud with a are from the forthcoming catalogue, and will handle to force the bud into position. With a portion of bark and wood attached, entering be of interest to many : about one-half inch below, and emerging the TERMS OF A same above the bud. Care must be taken to

The insertion of the bud is the simplest part of the programme. It consists in making a T shaped cut through the bark of the stock, and gently pushing the prepared bud into place: should the bark prove somewhat tough, however, the edges may be slightly raised, but stocks in this condition must be regarded with suspicion.

A great deal depends upon tying properly as I have known very many failures from this cause alone; and it matters but little how carefully the bud is cut or inserted, should the string be tied loosely or carelessly the bud will, in the majority of cases, fail "to take."

persons during the summer, and can be prove cured of any nurseryman in small quantities. the position, the string should always be drawn lightly and evenly, covering up every portion of the cut in the stick, allowing only the bud to show, bringing it closely in contact with the stem below, and drawing in under the the stem below, and drawing in under the point of the bud above. In about two weeks the strings will begin to "cut off;" that is, the bark will form in ridges around the ligatures owing to the compression of the latter, when they should be slightly loosened, but not re-moved sltogether; indeed, they should remain

provided warmer weather again sets in. Early in the season some kind of fruit trees, as the interest of the season some kind of fruit trees, a

BUILDINGS OF THE KANSAS STATE AGforty head of cattle and the horses needed on main floor contains two lecture rooms, with
spparatus cases; and the basement, in addithe farm.
About five hundred feet south of the Coltion to cellars, furnishes a large working

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be fourteen

and organs. Male students taking either through the four years course.

Printing or Telegraphy are charged \$1 per month for the use of instruments. With these Bring the text-books you have exceptions, there are no charges whatever for attendance, either in the shape of tuition or contingent fees. Furnishing an absolutely free education is as much as can be asked; and the cation, concerning boarding places or rooms Institution neither boards, clothes nor supplies for rent. Report to the President at 8:30 A. the student with text books. Boarding can M., immediately after chapel, for enrollment The wrapping should be of some soft, strong material, the inner bark of the linden tree or basswood being preferred by our nurserymen generally. This is prepared by experienced persons during the summer, and can be a summer to the student with text books. Boarding can be obtained in private families at from \$8 to \$4 per week. Washing costs from seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen. Text-books, which can be procured in Manhattan, cost from \$2.50 to \$5 per term.

No student need expend over \$5,50 per week and many of our best students are living at from \$2 to \$4 per week. Students desiring to

peach, will be making an exceedingly vigors ous growth, so much so as to endanger the success of the operation by the excess of sap. The latter may be checked by simply pinching off the tips of the growing shoots. Mahaleb cherry stocks are especially benefited by this treatment.

The operation consists merely in transferring the bud of some valuable variety to any good healthy stock. Having selected a few partially-ripened scions from the variety we wish to perpetuate, trim off the leaves, leaving

made more than expenses. As a rule, a faith ful boy skilled in farm work can earn half his same above the bud. Care must be taken to perform this operation very carefully, as too deep a cut gives us too much wood, and if too near, the bud is liable to be injured. Some budders remove this thin piece of wood, alies are started at the beginning of each year in though it is mostly allowed to remain. The most extensive peach tree growers use only bark, with the bud unimpaired, and prepare it by making the usual cut, only deeper than by the old method; but in place of allowing the knite-blade to emerge at the lower end, they withdraw it, and simply cut through the bark at that point, when by the aid of the thank at that point, when by the aid of the tremoved.

Candidates for admission must be fourteen graining as satisfactory examing attention; through decimal fractions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Class of Practions, English grammar, to syntax. Class-expenses by entering the Labor Clas will find it to their advantage te be present at the opening of each term, or as soon thereafter as possible.

In the department of Instrumental Music, the usual fee is charged for the use of pianos and overest. Male students taking atthems to start with, should be able to carry himself.

TO NEW STUDENTS Bring the text-books you have been using. For further information apply to John A. Anderson, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

FEEDING CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Rural Sun gives his experience in feeding cattle as follows: If they are sometimes stuffed and at others starv-"eating off their needs."

always want it ground fine, as my experience true, English journals claim that the bushels of fine meal is equal to will not produce near enough to bread her is that three bushels of fine meal is equal to people. The farmers of those "fortunate Isless" four ground coarse, though an over feed of people. Manual labor by the students may be for either of two purposes: First, to acquire skill in a given art; second, to earn money. In the first case, the labor is educational; in the first case, the labor is educational; in the second, it should be paid for by the party if this is not convenient when you begin to benefited. Educational Labor :- Manual labor in the lose in the lot of a day. Keep them well bed-In place until late autumn, when they must be cut to prevent freezing beneath.

The ensuing spring will determine whether or not the operation has been successfull. as frequently the bud will appear all right during winter, yet really have very little vitality.

Head back the sticks to within three inches to the practice necessary to deviative manus.

I case tried a three-year-old scrub steer until he was four years aid, with a lot of young grades. The grades made a gain of 615 pounds in ten months and two days, and the scrub made 485 pounds in the same time; and through the tending season he ate three pounds more of meal per day than any other in the lot, and I think full as much hay, though that was not weighed. He weighed at four years eld 1.466 pounds, and sold at 4.1-4 cents per pound, while the two and two and a half year olds averaged over 1.400 pounds, and sold at 5 cents. In feeding, a few rutabages are a great help. Hay and cornrodder fed alternately are better than either alone. In my opinion, no farmer who feeds grade Short-herns judiciously, and takes care to get the benefit of manure, will ever need gradit. As for scrube, fight shy of them, for if the market is dull and slaw you are compelled to sell for less than they cost you, and seldom, under any circumstances, at a profit.

ORLOFF HORSES IN AMERICA.

It was not until the Paris Exhibition of 1867 that Europe generally, was made acquainted with the merits of Orloff horses. During the races which added to the excitement of that festive season in the gay capital of France. a Russian horse named Bedouin, belonging to the Orloff family, startled all, except American visitors mindful of the speed of our own ratilers, by trotting a mile in 2:80%. Some years ago, Mr Winams, the Baltimore millionaire, who had made most of his wealth in Russia, imported into this country some Orloff horses, and last year during our Centennial big show, an additional interest was aroused in regard to this broad by an offer of prizes amounting to ten thousand dollars for a race, to take place in October, between American and Orloff trottets. As circumstances prevented this contest at the date mentioned, the offer has lately likes renewed for next October by the original dozons of the prize the Turf, Field, and Farm, our most trustworthy authority on turn matters, and the paper that has been foremost in enlightening the public on the history and It was not until the Paris Exhibition of 1867 Farm, our most trustworthy authority on turt matters, and the paper that has been foremost in enlightening the public on the history and qualities of this remarkable race. A few weeks ago several of these were brought into the country, and are now in training, and it is not improbable that we shall soon be able to ascertain by competition the relative fleetness of our own, boasted flyers and the strangers. But although we are by no means disposed

But although we are by no means d to underste great speed in the equine race, any more than accomplishments, merely organized mental in the human, yet we are very decidedly of opinion that the development of this should never be suffered to interfere with that should never be suffered to interfere with that terests require, and will pay according to the value of the service rendered at from seven to ten cents an hour.

It is impossible to say how much any one can earn, since that depends on what the student can do and what there is to be done. Some are making one-half their expenses, some the whole, and exceptional men have made more than expenses. As a rule, a faithful boy skilled in farm work can earn half his hand and those qualities have been incular development and strength of benes that some have doubted that he could have been Arab, and those qualities have been inherited by his descendants. It is unfortunate, porhaps, except in the light of an advertisement, that the importation of this breed into the United States has been used to enourage contests for speed, which in our opinion are too much in vogue. Although, on the ground of their demoralizing tendency, we are not disposed to approve of these, as at present contiducted, still our chief objection to them is that the undue regard for fleetness to which they give weight, causes breeders and others to neglect or undervalue more serviceable properties. It is, therefore, in the light of possible progenitors of a large, enduring and powerful race of roadsters, serviceable also before the plow, that we welcome the arrival of the Orsioff among us. The Normans-Percheron stallions have already greatly improved our equine stock for farm purposes, wherever their services have been employed, and these foreigners may be equally beneficial, though possible more among carriage horses than among those for the cart or the plow.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

A Pennsyania agricultural contemporary advises farmers to hold their wheat for an ad-vance in price. The uniformly fine prospect for a large crop in the great wheat producing area of the West, and the scarcity of old wheat, would lead the farmers to suspect that early prices will be fully as good as later ones. If Europe gets into a general war, it will change the status of prices; but there is little probability of such a state of affairs. It is type. English impreals claim that Great Religion. true, English journals claim that Great Britain never do! Admitted, the proposition that there is a deficiency this year somewhat more than is a deficiency this year somewhat more than common; and admitted that France, as is claimed, consumes all the wheat that nation can grow. Admitted that but little can be expected from Egypt, and that none will be re-ceived from Turkey—never a wheat exporting country to any great extent—and that Russia will find use for all she can raise. Admitting that the California wheat crop is light as com-pared with former years. Still, we believe those who sell their crops within the next three or four months will realize more money, taking HINTS ON PLANTING, PRUNING, ETC.

CARE OF THE TREES BEFORE PLANTING.

It is absolutely necessary that the roots of the trees should be kept moist while out of the ground; this is particularly the case with Evergreens; do not expose them more than you are obliged to, to the sun's tays, or to drying winds, and never to frost; as soon as you get them home you should trench them carefully, and only take them out one at a time as you plant them.

PRUNING.

Cut smooth all bruised or broken roots, and shorten the branches by cutting off about half of the last season's growth; out just above a bud, leaving the top bud on the outside of the branch; lef the branches be as near uniform as possible, and cut off all that have a unidency to grow towards the exercise of the tree; the object is to get a symbor loal, well believed to grow towards the exercise of branches. Frune a little each year just isfore the sap starts in the spring, always keeping this idea of an open symmetrical head in view; of course, this applies only to fruit trees. As Peach trees are so liable to split to piecese with the weight of fruit, perhaps it, would be best to train them spike by a leading center shoot. Some prefer this form for all fruit trees and it certrain them with a leading center shoot. Some prefer this form for all fruit trees and it certainly has some advantage, but do not neg-lect the shortening process for the peach. Ev-ergreens, such as Cedars, Junipers, Arborwitzes Hemlock will remove much better and make much handsomer trees by having their doubling its area. Two farms of unequal ferbranches shortened either by shearing or with the knife. In fact we find that Evergreens bear pruning as well as other trees and can be very much improved in shape by it, and are much more likely to grow when transplanted if judiciously pruned. PLANTING.

The holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots without bending, and if the ground is hard, dig them larger than necessary for the roots, and fill up with loose soll to the right depth; if obliged to plant in sod, dig the holes large and deep, and invert the sods at the bottom of the holes.

The tree should be planted a little deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree upright, and extend the roots in their natural position, and cover carefully, with well pul-verized soil, which should come in contact with every fibre so as to leave no hollows or cavities, among the roots; place the roots and work the soil among them with the fingers; when the roots are covered, shake the tree gently up and down, then tread the earth firmly, and if the soil is dry, pour on a bucket of water, after which finish filling up the hole, leaving the surface loose, or if done in the fall, pack the soil very firmly and raise a mound round the tree, which should be leveled even with the surface in the spring. Nev-er fill it with manure, or snything but soil; if manure is needed, apply it on the surface.

MULCHING. With decayed atraw or coarse litter, half rotten leaves or chips four or five inches deep, and for a space of two or three feet on every side of the tree is very beneficial, and in dry absolutely necessary, unless the surface is frequently stirred. If this mulch is renewed every year, even after the trees get to bearing it will be found very beneficial.

CULTIVATION.

It is astonishing to see so little attention paid to the cultivation of orchards. A contributor to the Prairie Farmer says: "I recently noticed the orchards in traveling thirteen miles, and found three-fourths of them seeded down or sown to small grain, and many of them one and two years standing. No wonder the people complain that this is not a frait country. What would you think of a man who seeded down his corn field as soon as he had planted it; there is just as much propriety in the one case as the other, sure death to both. But when people have as much regard for an apple tree as they have for a hill of corn, I think this will prove to be

seeded down with red clover; never sow small

grain or grass in a young orehard.

Trees and shrubbery in the dooryards, or in parks and cemeteries, should either be thoroughly mulched or else the soil around them should be frequently stirred and the grass kept from them until they get well established. We have found freshly mown grass or weeds an excellent mulch.

WATERING.

Watering transplanted trees and plants, as commonly practiced, really does more harm than good. When the earth is dry and hot, the application of a little water to the surface is a positive injury, causing a hard crust to form, and very little if any of the water reach-es the roots. Surface watering has a tendency to attract the roots to the surface, where dur-

ing a dry time they are sure to perish.

Watering should be done thoroughly or not at all. The soll should be removed so as to form a basin sround the plant; then pour in plenty of water so as to saturate the completely, as far as the roots extend; then replace the surface soil. Another plan is to make holes near the plant or tree with a sharpened piece of wood or iron, into which the water should be poured, and the surface, afterward leveled with the hoe; the water should be about the same temperature as the atmosphere; watering should be done about once a week in a dry season.

The planting of stone fruit, such as peaches, &c., also evergreens, and anything that is not perfectly hardy, would probably be safest deferred until spring—they might be procured in the fall and carefully trenched.

PROTECTION, ETC.

A helt of forest trees or evergreens on the north and west side of an orchard, as a windbreak, is considered very advantageous, and where the farm buildings are in exposed and bleak situations, if the orchard can be located north and west of the same, it will be found to afford considerable protection from the cold winds which blow from these quarters.

Early fruit should be planted near the ouse, and a plat and record of the varieties planted should be kept. For the sake of con-venience in gathering, all the trees of one variety should be planted together. In an apple orchard, peach trees may be planted al-ternately with apples, and cut out when they get in the way .- Capp's Journal of Horticul-

BEEP PLOWING.

The State of Kaness, if not the greatest, is plowing, but all the rest of the outlay for certainly one of the greatest wonders of our general labor will be less in the former case time; but marvelous and almost astounding than in the latter, while the crops will be is the fact of its rapid growth. It is right to much more certain and more abundant.

I repeat then that doubling the depth of the collure is certainly one of the most important soil is often better than doubling its extent.

branches of its productions which is destined I could enlarge still to the greatest development, and it is also the ous advantages which s

the greatest quantity of land possible, forget-ting frequently that the manner of cultivation has the greater influence on the crops than the extent brought under cultivation. ling the depth of soil is often better than tility differ rather in their depth than in their composition. I will endeavor to demonstrate the truth of these two propositions from a physical, chemical and practical point of

1st. From the physical point of view, what is the greatest complaint that we make against this climate? Certainly the extremes of drought and humidity. What then would happen if, instead of cultivation to the depth of five or six inches, we stirred the soil over a thickness of 8, 9, 10 and 15 inches, or even more. The superabundance of water at the time of the rains, instead of inundating the land, as was recently the case here, without penetrating it, instead of washing away the penetrating it, instead of washing away the soil and drowning the plants, would cause much less inconvenience for the present, and numerous advantages for the future. The earth being stirred for a considerable depth, the water would penetrate it and descend to the lower portion, taking with it and distributing over the whole mass of arable soil the fertilizing matter which it holds in suspense. In the assuing season, when the rains are

In the ensuing season, when the rains are over and the burning sun is drying up most of the land by exhausting the small supply of water which can be retained in the thin surface, we should find moisture and freshness that, thanks to our deep cultivation, we should have stored up during the rainy time. The water remounting to the surface by capillary attraction, and all the more abundantly the hotter the sun, would serve as a vehicle to the hotter the sun, would serve as a venicle to the nutritive matter in the soil, and would keep the latter fresh enough to allow of the plants acquiring sufficient development to afford shelter, and sufficient force to resist changes of temperature. This would be the more easy, as, thanks to the great quantity of pliable earth that they would have at command, the reat would be able to attain a very high the roots would be able to attain a very high state of development. What I am advising is not mere theory devised at pleasure, but al-together the result of study and serious ob-servation. It has passed from the region of des to that of fact.

Some persons, even some practical agriculaturalists, look upon cerears as plants, with spreading, superficial roots, incapable of eliciting from any great depth in the soil, the mecessary aliment. This is a great mistake. Cultivated plants, presenting exclusively spreading roots, are very rare, not to say non-existent. I can affirm without fear of contradiction, that in soil of average quality, culti-vated to a considerable depth, the wheat root for instance, can attain more than a yard in length, before the exterior stalk has reached six inches. It is evident that wherever we a fruit country."

The ground about newly planted trees should be cultivated until the trees get well established, after which, the orchard may be shall secure by the fact alone the success and established, after which, the orchard may be regularity of crops. The deeper the source from which the roots derive their nourishment, the more easily and abundantly will they find the elements necessary to the sustenance of the plant. The roots are further removed from, and consequently more sheltered from the influences of the san, finally the plant has under these circumstances a better hold and is in less danger of being removed.

2nd. We have to consider the question from the chemical point of view. Most peor ple are not aware that plants do not in gener al, derive from the various manures, all the elements that are necessary for their alimen tation. Some of these elements are furnished by the soil itself, others by the atmosphere, but a great number have for their origin the contact of the soil with the atmospheric agencies. Hence arise chemical reactions, giving birth to numerous substances and rendering soluable a large quantity of salts, which thus

become capable of assimilation by the plants. These reactions, however, are not produced instantaneously, a certain time is necessary It is this way that we have got to say that the land is in need of rest, and hence arises the necessity of alternation of the crops. If we work every year double the usual depth of earth, it is evident that we will occasion only one-half the exhaustion, and that in addition we shall bring in contact with the atmosphere a much larger quantity of mineral elements. we shall give much greater scope to the chemical reactions. Moreover, if we cultivate plants whose roots only penetrate to a slight depth the portion of earth the furtherest removed from the surface will have rest. We may assert then, that deep cultivation assures a flour ishing vegetation in the plants by bringing within their reach a larger quantity of solu-able salts—these salts have become more easily soluable in consequence of the very considerable reaction which results from the cultivation in question. By this method we obtain better distribution of the dressing and a more complete diffusion of the fertilizing substances Another result from the above mentioned facts is, that we are at liberty to be less rigorous in carrying out the system of alternation in crops, and can introduce plants of the same family at shorter intervals, in the same soil, provided that the richness of the soil is carefully maintained at the same level.

3rd. We come to the practical point of view. It is evident that there is an undeniable advantage in cultivating a small extent of land in a manner to secure good crops, rather than a large extent in a middling way. Some additional expense may be incurred for actual plowing, but all the rest of the outlay for general labor will be less in the former case

ous advantages which are presented by the system of deep cultivation, but I think I have said enough to prove to demonstration its utility, or I taight say its indispensibility, especially in Scuthern Kensse. I may at some furture time assure to the subject for the purpose of indicating the steps to be taken to carry out the system.—Dr Thomas Graham in Independence Mansar.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

By PROF. ROBERT MULLIERS, Emporia, Kansas. The following address by Prof. M., was delivered the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which met at Emporia, June 28, 1877, and is taken from the advance sheets of a pamphlet which will contain the important addresses delivered at that meeting.

The system which I have the honor of presenting, briefly, for your consideration, is one deserving of more attaction than it has received at the hands of line of the system and present but a few of the many arguments that might be adduced in favor of its gen-

The subject naturally presents itself in the following form:

1st. What is it?

2d. When and where did it originate?

by the adoption of it in our business? 4th. What means are best adapted to bring it into

general use? The metric system was originally devised and adopted by the French during the latter part of the last century. On June 22, 1799, the present standard

was finished and deposited in the archives at Paris with due solemnities, and on December 10th of the same year, the temporary standards were abolished, and the standard deposited on the last summer solstice of the 18th century, became the standard of the

The system is formed upon a decimal scale, and is based, in theory, upon an invariable unit of length obtained from nature. The base of the system is the meter, and is one ten-millionth part of the distance, on the earth's surface, from the equator to the pole, and is equal to 39.37 inches, nearly.

An arc of the meridian, starting from the parallel of Dunkirk, in the extreme north of France, and erminating in the parallel of Barcelona, in Spain, was measured under the direction of the most skillful engineers, and from this measurement the quadrant was calculated, and the meter established. Later measurements and calculations have shown that the measure is slightly inaccurate; not enough, however, to affect its value for all practical purposes, From the meter are deduced the ar, the unit of land measure, a square, the side of which is ten meters, the ster of solid measure, a cube whose edge is one meter, the liter the unit of capacity, corresponding in use to liquid and dry measure, a cube whose edge is .1 of a meter, and the gram, the unit of weight, a cube of pure water whose edge is .01 of other country, we change our money for its money a meter, weighed in vacuum, at a temperature of 4 °C. or 39 °2. Fahrenheit.

The ar is generally employed in measuring land, and the ster in measuring fire-wood; the square meter in measuring all ordinary surfaces, as floors, ceilings, etc., and the cubic meter in ordinary solids, as excavations, embankments, masonry, etc.

The accompanying chart exhibits all that essentially belongs to the system:

THE METRIC SYSTEM. MEASURE OF EXTENSION.

Milli, Centi, Decl,-METER-Deka, Hekto, Kilo. MEASURE OF SUBFACE. Milli, Centi, Deci,-Sq. METER-Deka, Hekto,

Kilo. MEASURE OF SOLIDA Milli, Centi, Deci,-Cu. METER-Deka, Hekto,

MEASURE OF CAPACITY. Milli, Centi, Deel,-LITER-Deka, Hekto, Kilo. WEIGHT.

Kilo.

Milli, Centi, Deci,-GRAM-Deka, Hekto, Kilo. 1. The meter is 39.37 inches. The deci-meter is 4 inches nearly. The liter is 1 cu. deci-meter, about 1 qt.; a liter of water weighs 1 kilo-gram. The gram is the weight of 1 cu. centi-meter of water, about

1-30 oz. avoirdupois 2. Meter means measure. Examples—gas-meter water-meter, etc. The names milli, centi, decicorrespond to mill, cent, dime, etc., in U. S. money. The 5-cent nickel coin weighs five grams, and is two centi-meters in diameter.

3. A few other names are used: Myria-meter equals 10 kilo-meters; 1 ar equals 1 sq. deka-meter of land; 1 ster equals 1 cu. meter of fire-wood; a ton equals 1,000 kilo-grams; the weight of 1 cubic meter of water equals 2,204 lbs.

4. Notation. \$142.85 may be read-14 eagles, 2 lollars, 8 dimes and 5 cents. Practically we say 142 dollars and 85 cents. Written, \$142.85. 275.46 (meters) may be read—2 hekto-meters, 7 deka-meters, 5 meters, 4 decimeters, and 6 centi-meters. Practically 275 meters and 46 centi-meters Written, M275.46.

from the units of each measure are 10ths, 100ths, 1000ths, for the lower denominations, and 10's, 100's, 1,000's, for the higher. The multiple units, or higher denominations, are found by prefixing to the name of the primary units the Greek numerals deka (10), hekto (100), kilo (1,000), and myria (10,000). The sub-multiple units, or lower denominations, are formed by prefixing to the names of the primary units the Latin numerals-deci (10), centi (100), milli (1,000). The simplicity of the system consists in the complete significance of the terms, as it is apparent from the name of the unit whether it is greater or less

than the standard unit and how many times. To repeat, these various measures compare with our standard measures about as follows: The meter cine is of so cosmopolitan a character that a pre is 39.37 inches long, a little more than a yard; the scription from any one of the score of countries deci-meter about 4 inches; the liter is about 1 qt., and weighs I kilo-gram of water; a gram is equal to about 1-30th of an ounce avoirdupois. The word druggist without spending an hour in attempting to meter means measure, as gas-meter, thermometer, etc. Milli, centi, deci, are illustrated by the words few other names used in higher or lower denomina- glasses. not essential to a knowledge of the principles upon country it was ground. which the system is based, and should not be used

by beginners. The new terminology of the system has been strongly condemued by some, as if meter were a the metric system. new, strange Greek term and did not occur frequently, as in barometer, thermometer, diameter, and dozens of equally familiar words. The great bugbear is the Greek multiples deka-meter, hektometer, etc., while if a second thought was taken, it the multiples and sub-multiples of this system.

to apply in their order the prefixes to the primary show the advantages that would accrue from its genunits, and instead of being difficult it proves the sim- eral adoption. plest in the world. Contrast with these few and exact terms the cumbrous, clumsy, variable, and really difficult nomenclature now in use, comprising lines, barleycorns, inches, nails, ells, rods, perches, links, chains, quarts, pecks, quarters, quarterns, bushels,

mon assee, and in standard arithmetics and dictionaries, committees of the American Metric Bureau, of Boston, and of the American Metric Bureau, of Boston, and of the American Metric Bureau, of Boston, and of the American Metric Bureau, of Roston, and of Roston, and of Roston, and Roston, and the countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Metric Bureau, of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of the Countries of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of Europe, Mexico and South American Mexico of Europe, Mex meter-half French and half English.

You will observe that I aftent the spelling meter, the American people. The brief time allotted me on liter, gram, ar and ster, for the primary units; delan this occasion will permit me to give but a brief out- and hekto for the Greek prefixes, and the ordinary Latin spelling for the Latin prefixes.

The word meter is so well established in our language that it would be undesirable to attempt to alter its spelling or pronunciation, since we have so many words in the language with this spelling, as diameter, thermometer, gas-meter, etc. Liter should conform to meter for the sake of cuphony. E 3d. What better is it than our present system of is dropped from the end of are and stere, and me weights and measures, and would we gain anything from gramme, as being more in harmony with the German, and our own words telegram, epigram, monogram, etc.

I will not detain you to discuss the matter of abbreviations, not but that it is of great importance, but that time will not permit, and will pass to the consideration of the third question-the utility of the system.

The importance of a standard at once invariable and universal, has long been felt. President Madison said, "The great utility of a standard fixed in its nature and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious." Jefferson desired to reduce "every branch to the same decimal ratio as already established in coins, and thus bring the calculations of the affairs of life within the arithmetic of every man who can multiply and divide plain numbers."

Its simplicity and economy recommend it. A few rears ago "the International Association for obtaining a uniform system of weights and measures,' in a report to the Chancellor of the British Excitequer reported that the adoption of the metric system would save in the management of one railroad alone (the London & N. W.) \$50,000 a year, and in the various departments of the British government not less than \$2,500,000 every year. The following from the Metric Bulletin, of November, 1876, illustrates this feature of the question much more pointedly than I could. I quote

"We should adopt the metric system because it is the international, and is rapidly becoming the universal system of measurement. In traveling hi an-The same proportionate saving would be effected, in every market, store, factory and counting-room, in short in every place where business is transacted, because of the great convenience, not to say necessity, of using the same measure of value. Our country i more and more in the very midst of the nations in commerce, and convenience and economy require us to use the measure common to all nations. It would do away with the army of clerks (paid by the people) in the importing, exporting and custom houses, who are now employed in reducing the weights and measures of one country to those of another. Be side the vast saving effected, greater accuracy and convenience would be secured, and frequent confusion and perhaps litigation avoided. With the same money our people could then travel through the world and buy, and in the same denominations with which they are familiar at home. This is one sufficient reason for adopting the system, as has been shown by the experience of Sweden, whose system, lately abandoned for the metric, from which it was modeled, was quite as perfect, except that it was not in harmony with the other nations.

"Educational reasons require us to adopt the system. Illiteracy is growing on us in spite of all the money and effort we are expending. We find it impossible to do the needed work in the time we have subject, after careful examination, report that the complete adoption of the metric system, to the exclusion of our so-called compound numbers, would save a year on the school-life of every child sent through our schools. This reason alone should lead us to incur, if necessary, a hundred times the trouble and expense that would be required in accenting the international measures."

The practical convenience of using a system of notation in harmony with our money is great. An article sold at two dollars per hundred is to the dullest just two cents apiece. But at two dollars per gross the cost is apparent only to experts; the majority of people must take out their pencils and make a calculation to be sure of how much they are paying aplece.

The progress being made in the adoption of the It will be readily perceived that the derivatives system, is sufficient to cause us to give it our most carnest consideration. The system is in use in nearly all civilized countries except Russia, Great Britain and the United States. In 1864 the system was legalized in Great Britain, and in 1866 in the United States. The last decade has witnessed great progress in this direction. It is in use by the Swiss, Swedes, Spanlards, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, Belgians, Greeks, Mexicans, Brazilians, and by nearly all of the South American States and British India, and in a majority of these countries its use in compulsory.

In the medical profession the system is gaining ground rapidly, on account of the great convenience in writing and compounding prescriptions. Mediusing the system, finding its way to the note-book of the physician of another, can be compounded by the untangle its mysteries.

The makers of spectacle glasses have adopted the mill, cent, dime, in our U.S. money. There are a metric system in the numbering and grading of their Before this adoption it was necessary not tions than those given in the foregoing chart, but are only to know the number of the glass, but in what

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., employing 900 hands and turning out about 350 watches a day, have made a complete adoption of

Amherst College has taken an advanced position on the metric system. They have not only voted in common with other dirst-class institutions to make a knowledge of the system a requirement for admission, but they propose to make their students fawould be plain that the youngest child that can count miliar with the actual use of the system. The heads our money is familiar with cent, dime, and mill, and of all the departments of the sciences have agreed to after a brief explanation the child can not blunder in use metric denominations in their lectures and instruction. Examples of its progress might be mul-For all the multiples or subdivisions, we have but tiplied indefinitely, but I think these are sufficient to

that time have adopted a decimal system of weights poles."

and measures, as Jefferson desired; but it is more inexplicable still that at the great Centennial Exposition of 1876, the antiquated system should be found still prevailing, in unpleasant contrast with the admirable scale by which the French, German and other nations measured and weighed their goods. The Exposition has given a new illustration of the importance of teaching the system in our American schools. Thereby all taytile chicae exhibites from

The means to bring it into general use will be apparent. Every teacher shurld thoroughly inform himself concerning the matter. He should know the system and its history; the defects of our so-called system; the origin and progress of the system and the extent to which it has been adopted by other countries, and is used in our own, and the efforts that are being made to secure its complete adoption. There is so little to learn-one number and eleven words-and so little time is required to learn it, that its very existence as a matter of study is apt to be forgotten and its importance undertated. The teacher should have some bits of apparatus, such as have proved so efficient in teaching the system in other countries where it has been introduced. The following from a pamphlet on this subject, by J. P. Putnam, gives the system of instruction pursued in Germany

"Nothing can give so lasting and correct a conception of a thing as the direct view of it in its actual proportions. With this principle in view, the present advanced system of instruction in German schools aims at combining as far as possible with verbal explanation, the actual exhibition, either by drawings or by models, of the object to be taught. In this way much time and trouble is saved.

"Just before the metric system was enforced in Germany, a committee of teachers was called together for the purpose of determining the best method of familiarizing the public with the metric values. The following was one of the most excellent methods largely adopted in the schools:

"By this method no comparison between the old and new systems is necessary to explain the metric values, and no geometrical knowledge is presupposed. The work is done by bringing models of the new weights and measures directly before the eyes of the student, and explaining their relations to each other. In order to accomplish this, a certain amount of apparatus is necessary. There is required, first, what the Germans call a 'schulemeter'; second, a large chart giving a full size drawing of the square meter, with its various subdivisions: third, a chart; fourth, a deci-meter cube, which can be taken apart and resolved into its component centi-meter cubes; fifth, a hollow cubical box made of tin, and large enough to contain exactly the above-mentioned deci-meter cube, to Illustrate the measures of capacity, both dry and liquid, and the relation of the same to the measures of length and volume. Being made to contain exactly a cubic deci-meter, this box represents the liter, and when filled with water its weight represents a kilo-gram. Thus the mutual relations of the weights and measures are seen at a glance, and the impressions produced are positive and permanent.

"The metric values and the whole principle of the system may be well taught in an hour with this apparatus. Without it, to attempt to convey a clear idea of the new values by numerical comparison with the old, is a tedious and unsatisfactory task, expensive of time, and productive of no permanent results. It gives us numbers, but no ideas.

"We should also have at hand a hollow tin dekaliter, which, filled with water, will give us the hekto-gram; a hollow centi-liter, to illustrate the deka-gram; and a hollow milli-meter, or hollow centi-meter cube, to illustrate, and filled with water,

the gram or unit of weight.
"The 'school-meter' is a piece of wood one neter long, three centi-meters wide, and three centimeters thick. One side is left clear, without division marks, and represents the meter length. The second side is subdivided into ten equal parts or decin the schools. Those most familiar with the whole meters, painted in colors alternating light and dark. The third side shows, in addition to the decithe further sub-divisions of centi-meters; the first light-colored deci-meter being divided up into centimeters alternating black and white; and finally the first white centi-meter is again subdivided into alternating black and white milli-meters. The fourth and last side is divided like the milli-meter used in actual measurements.

"By means of this device a large class may be instructed at once, as the colors and peculiar arrangement of the subdivisions allow even the smallest of them to be distinctly seen from a great distance."

If this apparatus cannot all be supplied at once, the ingenious teacher will be able to obtain portions of it from time to time.

The "school-meter" might be constructed by the older pupils in a school-a work which would leave nothing for them to learn about it afterwards. The blackboard should be freely supplied with metersticks for rulers and pointers. All blackboard drawings and diagrams should be in metric denominations. The children should be encouraged to measure the play-ground, desks and windows. They should be taught to pace the distance from home in meters, and in other ways get tangible ideas of metric quantities. The simplicity of the thing will strike every pupil. The parents will become interested and learn it from the children, and its adoption will folow this general knowledge as a matter of course.

Charles Sumner says of it: "The rising generation will embrace it, and ever afterward number it among the choicest possessions of an advanced civilization. A system of weights and measures born of philosophy rather than of chance, is what we now seek. To this end old systems must be abandoned. A chance system can not be universal. Science is universal: herefore what is produced by science may find a home everywhere. The metric terms are intelligible in all languages. They are in their nature common or cosmopolitan, and in all countries the name instantly suggests the measure with exquisite precision.'

John Quincy Adams, in his report to Congress, more than a quarter of a century ago, with words prophetic of what we are soon to see, says: "If man upon earth be an improvable being; if

that universal peace which was the object of a Savior's mission, which is the desire of the philosopher, the longing of the philanthropist, the trembling hope of the Christian, is a blessing to which the futurity of mortal man has a claim of more than mortal promise; if the spirit of evil is before the final consummation of things, to be cast down from his dominion over men, and bound in the chains of a thousand years -the foretaste here of man's cternal felicity-then this system of common instruments to accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce, will furnish the links of sympathy be-Strange that our nation, which is 1776 commenced a tween the inhabitants of the most distant regions. career of progressive policy which led soon after- The meter will surround the world in use as well as in ward to the construction and adoption of an ad- multiplied extension, and one language of weights mirable decimal system of coinage, should not at and measures will be spoken from the equator to the

### STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Gate Keep	WMC SIMS, J. F. WILLITS, J. T. STEVANS, W.D. RIPPEY, rd, S. W. FISHER, W.P. POPENON, P. B. MAXSON, W. H. JONES, ct., Geo. AMEY, Mrs. H.A. SIMS	Emporia, Holton,	Jefferson Douglas Doniphan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Jackson Bourben Shawnee	Co. Co. Co. Co.
Ceres, Pomons,	Mrs. H.A. Sims Ms. H.N. Barni Mrs. B. A. Otu Ste'dMrs. A. Rippi EXECUTIVE	Manhatu , Topeka, ex,Severan	shawnee ce,Doniphs	Co.

M. E. Hudson, W. H. Jonze, LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Becretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

### DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby sutherized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon reccommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

Franklin County.

WHOLE HO PROTE C. B.	D Ottown	Franklin	County.
W. S. HANNA, Gen'l.	Dep. Ditawa,	Douglas	County.
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,	Tientromool	Atchison	County
JOHN ANDREWS,	Huron,		County
J .M . WANDLER,	Junction City	Mitchell	
S. W. FISHER,	Beloit,		County
GEO. F. JACKSON,	Fredoni,		County
D. C. SPURGEON,	Burningto	n,Coffey	County
JAS. W. WILLIAMS,	Risley,	Marion	
R. F. EWALT,	Great Bend		County
C. S. WORLEY,	Eureka, G	reen wood	County
CHAS. A. BUCK.	Oskaloosa	Jefferson	County
JAMES MCCORMICK,	Burr Oak	. Jewell	County
L. M. BARNEST,	Garnett,	Anderso	
John C. Form,	Maywood,	Wyando	
F. W. KRILLOGG,	Newton,	Harvey	Co
J. S. PAYNE,	Elm Grove,	Linn	Oc
G. M. SUMMERVILLI		McPhe	
W. H. BOUGHTON,	Phillipsburg	h, Phillips	B C
W. R. CARR,	Larned,	Pawne	e Co
W. H. PIEROE,	Oxford,	Sumne	r C
JAMES FAULKNER,	Tols.	Allen	C
	Hill Springs	Merris	C
L. M. HILL,	ALL SPANIS	Miami	C
W. J. ELLIS,	Glendale,	Bourbo	on C
GEORGE AMY,	Hiawatha,	Brown	C
E HERRINGTON,	Cedarville,	Smith	C
W. D. COVINGTON,	Holton,	Jackso	n C
W. H. JONES,	Rose,	Woods	on €
J. H. CHANDLER,	reenleaf, W	ashington	Count
	abette City,	Labette	Count
	Erie.	Neosho	Count
		Cowley	Count
	Augusta,	Butler	Count
	Rush Center,	Rush	Count
		Johnson	Count
GEO. W. BLACK, C	Dod Stone	Cloud	Count
W. J. CAMPBELL,	Hed prone,		
The second control of the control of		VM. SIMS.	THE PROPERTY

DISTRICT AND COUNTY GRANGES. EDITOR FARMER: As there seems to be some difference of opinion among our mem- It affirms the right of the State to fix freight bership as to the importance, powers and du-ties of our county Granges, permit me to say a word in favor of this, the connecting link between our subordinate and State Granges. In our "Declaration of Purposes" it is substantially held that difference of opinion is no crime, and that progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault, if any, lies in bitterness of the controversy. This being generally conceded, it follows, that in order to arrive at correct conclusions for those directly interested to meet and discuss the proposition until all are informed as

provision for the development of our business relations, and the membership at once discovs vigor of the Order in Indians, and the State ered this defect, as evinced by the organiza-tion of "County Councils,"—business associa-the revival is attended by an absolute shrink tion of "County Councils,"-business associations unknown to our law-and they served their time and purpose, until, in answer to the demand of the membership, the National Grange, by an amendment of its organic law, provided for the establishment of "District or County Granges," and directed that such organizations should " have charge of the educational and business interests of the order." In determining the amount of territory to be embraced within the jurisdiction of these Granges, the National Grange provided that it should not belless than a county, just the amount which practical experience, under the County Council system, has demonstrated to be best. Subordinate Grange and township business associations do not (for want of numerical strength) give that general satisfaca tion which county organizations do; and we find, too, that those gotten up under the aus. pices of live county Granges are doing the best, and their success is, no doubt, attributable to the fact that a better understanding was arrived at, and a greater interest secured than and success, full of words of wisdom : could be reached in counties having no county organization.

While it has been claimed by some of our best members, that county Granges are not essential in the development of our business plans, our experience proves them to be the best medium through which to disseminate all that kind of information calculated to promote the welfare of our fraternity in all mats will not learn the priceless value of being interests,"

I have no hesitency in recommending the organization and maintenance of county Granges. First, for the reason that I believe them emminently suited to the work assigned them. Second, because as a connecting link, subordinate and State Granges they are convenient and valuable. Third, because I believe organization of our business enterprises if got their own inquiries drew forth. ten up under the supervision of the organizar tion charged with that work. Fourth, because through their agency, greater interest, hence or tourth-rate character. The owner was

1

The State Grange, in connection with the State Agricultural Association and other similar bodies, met at Anderson the 8th and marched in procession to the Fair grounds. About six hundred persons were in the procession, which was headed by brother W. W. Russell, Master of the Anderson county Pomo na Grange. The meeting was held in the main building at the Fair grounds, brother James T. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange, presiding. An address of welcome by brother E. W. Rucker, on behalf of the Anderson Patrons which was felicitously replied to by Master Lipscomb. Among the papers read, the most notable was one from brother E. B. Roche, Master of Ashley Grange, 1, Charleston, against usury laws, in which it was contended that a law that cannot fail to embarrass the mercantile and mechanical na Grange. The meeting was held in the embarrass the mercantile and mechanical classes must also, in the end, bear hardly upon the agricultural, and no legal enactment reg. ulating interest can make money plentiful and lenders of it acomodating. In the discussion which followed brother D. Wyatt Aiken sup-

ported a usury law.

Brother Wesley Donegan, Secretary of the
Divide Grange, 53, writes to the World from
Spring Valley, under date August 1st, as foli

"Worthy Master Jones, of the National Grange, delivered a lecture to the members of this Grange and farmers generally in the vi-cinity on the 26th ult. It was a masterly effort, and did much good for the cause he ad-vocated. Those who had the pleasure of making brother Jones's acquaintance during his brief stay among us feel doubly assured that he is eminently fitted for the position he oc-cupies in our Order, and that he is personally a conscientious, hightoned gentleman. The Patrons' Agency has been doing a fair busi-ness for over nine months, but has recently changed its plan of business from joint-stock to the co-operative plan recommended by the

National Grange. Every Grange has a few earnest, active members. Every Grange has a few unenter-prising drones. The former have no cause for discouragement, for the later are always to be expected, and the Grange must, like every other organized social body, pass through the stages of reaction, trial and discouragement, before it settles down to its permanent work-

Farmer's Friend. Another Granger case has been decided by the United States supreme court. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroad company were the plaintiffs in error, and they contested the constitutionality of the railroad law of Iowa. The decision is against the company. eral States can, if they will, exercise complete sovereignty over the railroads within their respective jurisdictions, and prescribe what shall or shall not be charged.

Brother Newton W. Duffield, Deputy for Sectionary writes to the Indiana Farmer.

Scott county, writes to the Indiana Farmer a letter, which though in the main admirable both in spirit and phrasing overlooks a couple of essential points. Brother Duffield contends that there is no decline in the Order and that there never was a time when it was so healthy on any given question, it becomes necessary as it now is. But brother Duffield does not go so far as he should and blunt the edge of the adverse argument by admitting that this healthy condition is compatible with, and into what is proposed and the means to be employed in the accomplishment of the object. large proportion of the membership. His is ployed in the accomplishment of the object. Targe proportion of solly too common, and the No fears need be entertained as to evil resultonsequences thereof are almost invariably dising from a proper discussion of all matters astrous, for this sufficient reason: Members relating to our business interest, which is now hear all the time that the Grange never was demanding a large share of our time and attention.

The National Constitution, as originally adopted, made no provision for the organization of County Granges; in fact, made no provision for the development of our business.

The National Constitution are originally adopted, made no provision for the organization of County Granges; in fact, made no provision for the development of our business.

The National Constitution, as originally proven that there is a great falling off in numbers, are unable to meet the statement and conclude that their officers are ignorant of the development of our business.

The National Constitution, as originally proven that there is a great falling off in numbers, are unable to meet the statement and conclude that their officers are ignorant of the development of our business. the true condition of things, or else deceiving them. Now brother Duffield answers for the age. It is not intended to make any comparison with what may be called the "Grange in flation period" of 1875, when Indiana was credited with ove r2,000 Granges, because hundreds of these were unwisely organized in territory not equal to their support. But if the figures of the last quarterly report in Indiana be taken and compared with those returned to the National Grange last year, it will be seen that from 1,145 Granges there has been a further decrease to 968, and that the 48,959 paying members have diminished to 35,229. This too, in a prosperous State. Let Patrons, and Grange papers every where learn the advantage, the necessity of admitting this shrinkage, and accounting for it by natural reasons.
They will thus disarm their opponents and obtain due credit for frankness and intelligence.

## Educational.

POLITENESS, A PATH TO WEALTH.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Here find a newspaper clipping on civility

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, referring to the attendance of Ex President Van Buren on the funeral occasion of Mr Marcy, says of him that the same gracious manners, the same pleasant address, and the samesmiling countenance, that had always belonged to him, are still his, and that they win instant. ly upon the admiration of all who come in contact with him. This is a great compliment; and it is strange that men do not and ters relating to our "educational and business civil. A New York paper has the following on this subject which, possibly, may help some one of our youthful readers to see the value of the quality we are speaking of: "Within a few years, a couple of gentlemen one of whom was a foreigner—visited the various locomotive workshops of Philadelphia. They called at the most prominent one first, stated their wishes to look through the esand means of communication between the tablishment, and made some inquiries of a subordinate and State Granges they are conthrough the establishment in a very indiffervenient and valuable. Third, because I believe ent manner, and no special pains were taken that greater uniformity will be secured in the to give them any information beyond what

greater concert of action, can be secured than in any other manner, and fourth, because it is a part of our organization, and its office, at this time, in view of the very general interest being taken in our business relations, is an important one.

Tepeka, Aug., 5, 1877.

The State Grange, in connection with the State Agricultural Association and other simular bedies met at Anderson the 8th and the feeling that he thoroughly understood his business. Within a year he was surprised with an invitation to visit St. Petersburg. The result was, his locometive establishment was moved there bodily. It was the agent of the Czar who had called on him, in company with an American citizen. He has recently returned, having accumulated a large fortune, and still receives from his Russian workshops about a hundred thousand dollars a year. He invests his money in real estate, and has already laid the foundation for the largest fortune of any private individual in Philadelphia, and all the result of civility to a couple of strangers."

The above clipping is the more interesting to me from having had the princely mansion pointed out some years since, while on a visit to Philadelphia "There" said my friend "is the home of the man who made so much money building locomotives for the Czar of Ruseis.' Civility transported him across the sea, and made him a blessing to millions, while tens of thousands of dollars were lavished upon him in addition to honors of the oldest empire in the world. Civility and success go hand in hand, success without a sting of remorse, or a reproach of conscience. Success in the high-

Boys and girls, especially, should cultivate the habit of being civil and polite to all ; to all old and young, rich and poor, beautiful and homely; to such as are meanly clad as well as those who are finely apparelled. Politeness should become a second nature with you, or better, a divine nature in you, enabling you to "honor all men." Politeness at home with all the members of the family, and the servants and the visitors, and the callers; politeness in the cars, coach, restaurants, hotels, steamers, in places of instruction, or amusement or worship-at work, or pisy, at all times, in all places and among all people, is a grace that should be exhibited, cultivated and strengthened. It is a beautiful wealth of cultivated kindness.

The Youths' Companion furnishes us an illustration of the heading of this chapter, politeness a path to wealth, in the heading:

"FORTUNATE."

"Politeness to others should always characterize a person's conduct, whether it finds appreciation or not. A remarkable instance of gratitude for a little attention to an aged man is given here :

A Parisian gentleman, named M. Delsole, has just inherited a fortune under rather sin-gular auspices. About three years ago, being in the act of purchasing some cigars at a to-bacconist's, he noticed an old man, neatly but simply dressed, who was trying in vain to light his pipe at the fiexible gas-jet which hangs in front of all cigar shops in Paris.

His hands, shaking with palsy, refused to hold the light steadily, and he strove in vain to apply it to the hord of his rise of the risk.

to apply it to the bowl of his pipe at the risk of scorching his face. M. Delsole came to the rescue, held the light for the old gentleman, and then went out, responding merely by a bow to the thanks which he received.

Hardly had he reached the sidewalk, however when he was followed by the old man, who begged to be told his name and address

Kind words, kind looks, and kind deeds are imperishable seeds of love, and life and health and wealth, watered by the friendly dews of Him who said: 'He that giveth a cup of cold water to a disciple

in the name of a disciple, shall not lose his reward."

Politeness is cheap, but its fruits are "apples of gold in pictures of silver." All may sow and a rich harvest of sweet inward comfort, and abounding love in kindred hearts, if not material good, will surely be reaped.

What a crowning success in all points of view, was Benjamin Franklin! And how kind, genial and courteous he was in all stations of life, his simplicity became his power. "Poor Richard" will live forever. Good deeds never die. Truth rides on the uppermost wave. Heart emotions embalm themselves in other hearts; and silk and satin, silver and gold, flowers and fruits cluster around them to pay them homage,—study to be polite.

### PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4,000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4,000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the psyment of one dollar when a member dies out of his orher class. For blank applications, by-laws and constitution, address Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa

STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., Pa

PARK NURSERY LAWRENCE. KANSAS.

P. P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

21st. Year in the State. I now offer to the trade for the coming fall and spring, one of the largest and best assortments of general nursery stock to be found in the West. My stock now embraces nearly all the varieties of trees, shribs and plants, that succeed well in our climate. If you want any thing in the nursery line, send for my Price Lists,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL I should like to trade nursery stock and property at Lawrence or other localities for a No. 1. tract of land near some live Kansas R. R. Town. Address

P. P. PHILLIPS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Send for Catalogue.

Baldwin City, Kansas

WM. PLASKET,

The Farm Department STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS JERSEYS and GALLOWAYS

### Also, a very fine lot of BERKSHIRE PICS

eligible to record and the get of the celebrated
LORD LIVERPOOL AND British Sovereign II. We have also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PICS. Straight Jos. Harris stock, of both sexes. Our prices place this stock within reach of the general armer. Address, EDWARD M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kaness.



GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SPRING VALLEY FARM, On Wednesday, September 5th, 1877.

On Wednesday, September 5th, 1877.

The subscriber will sell at the Spring Valley Farm, 2 miles north of Smithfield, (M.C. & N. W.R. R.) and one-half mile from Joplin & Girard R. R., connecting with M. R. F. S. & G, on Wednesday, September 5th, about 69 head of cattle, comprising a few shorthorns, with approved pedigrees, high grade cows. helfers and buil caives. Twelve imported Southdown sheep. One hundred head native sheep. One fine Kentucky jack, 6 years old. Twenty mules, some broken in matched teams. One pair fine marce, several horses and colts. A few dine bred Berkshire boars, also one Cooper portable steam saw mill, 25 horse power, with all modern improvements. One riding plow, farming implements and other things too numerous to mention.

This will be a most desirable lot of stock, and worthy the attention of those who desire choice animals.

TERMS OF SALE:

Five per cent. discount for cash. A credit of 19 months at 10 per cent. interest upon approved security Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

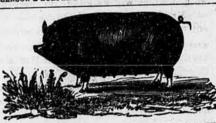
THOMAS HEATHERWOOD, Smithfield, Jasper Co., Mo.

> NOT Purchase any article until

new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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NEWAND ENLARGED EDITION of our BREEDERS' MANUAL, containing 55 pages valuable reading, besides 16 fullual, containing 55 pages valuable reading, besides 16 fullpage stock cuts from life. Just out; Price 25
cents. Choice theroughbred Pigs, Sheep,
Calves, Poultry, &c. We guarantee satisfaction. SEBD WHEAT. New Crop TURNIT
SEEDS, Flat Dutch, Red Top and Ruta-Baga,
only 55 cents per pound, post-paid. Six sample packages farm seed. free for two 3-cent
stamps. Parchix Voursery. Circulars free.
BENSON & HUEPEES Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.,



# BERKSHIRESWINE

The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig.sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKEY, Vinton, Ben-ton County, Jowa.

## GIDEON BAILEY.

Tipton, Cedar Co,, Iowa



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

### Poland-China Hogs. BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE,
Durham Park, Marion
County, Kan., breeder
of pure Short-horns
of iashionable blood.
Stock for sale low.
Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best.

Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

### Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Senfolk, Essex and Berishtre pigs. Present prices % less than lest card rates. Salisfaction guaranteed. A few spiendid pigs, jilts and bears now ready.

BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Hapsas. Brahmas, Cochand Leghorns. Eggs in season at 3,00 per setting, holos lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap, respondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

RANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Serkahire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

DYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan D sas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VANDOREN. Flak's Corners. Wisconsin • Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Esse ne, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconein' Breeder Stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUBE & SON, Iowa City, Iewa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brah-mas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Banjams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish D Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1823. Also CRESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRANKA CRICK-ERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Bend for circulars. 25 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from fine imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms. E BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigrees recorded Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ili. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

R. F. AYRES & CO., Louisiana, Mo., Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaran-

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Saine, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozen.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes tor sale. Box 104. w. w. estill.

LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory. STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Frice list tree. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill. FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES,—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small
fruit plants.

Address
Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c.. very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporis, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application. CRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

Bush & Son & Meissner,
Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

A PPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

California broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAVER.

## General Business Directory.

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Live and let live.'

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, kansas.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Attorneys at Law.

SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topoka, Kansas.

Dentists.

H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Ope

## The Kansas Farmer

J. H. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprieter, Topoke, Kan

	. 8
STATE PAIRS, EXPOSITIONS &c., &c.	P
American Institute, New-York Sept. 12. Nov.	
American Pomological, Battimore Sept. 17, 8 California, Sacramento Oct. 15, 8	o G
Georgia: Atlanta. Sept. 17, 2 Illinois, Freeport Sept. 21, 2 Indiana, Indianapolis Sept. 24, 2 Rent. 17, 2	9 B
Michigan, Jackson	8 8
New Jersey, Waverley	51   1
Oregon, Balem C. Tonia Mo Oct. 1.	6 1
Wisconsin, Janesville Sept. 10.	14   1
District Fair, Fremont, Neb	E-597 - 4

Allen Co. Agri'l and Mec'l Ass. Humbeldt Got. 2, 5.
Anderson Co. Agri'l Society. Garnett, Oct. 3, 4, & 5.
Barton Co. Agri'l Society. Garnett, Oct. 3, 4, & 5.
Barton Co. Agri'l Ass'n. Great Bend, Oct.
Brown Co. A. H. and M. A. Hiswatha, Sep. 25 28.
Spring River Vailey A. H. M. and Stock Ass. Barter
Springs, Sep. 11, 12, and 13.
Clay Co. Agri'l Sy. Clay Center, Sept. 25.
Crawford Co. Girard, Oct. 10, 11, 12.
Distict Association, including Davis, Diskinson, Morris, Marion, Clay and Elley counties. Junction
City, Sept. 19, 20, and 21.
Dickinson Co. Agri'l Society Abilene, Oct. 16, 11, 12.
Doniphan Co. Agri'l Society Abilene, Oct. 16, 11, 12.
Doniphan Co. Agri'l Society Abilene, Oct. 16, 11, 12.
Franklin Co. Agri'l Society. Ellsworth, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.

(1) Ellsworth Co. Agri'l Society. Ellsworth, Sept. 21, 22.
Franklin Co. Agri'l Society. Ellsworth, Sept. 21, 23.
Franklin Co. Agri'l Society. Mewton, Oct. 8, 4, 5.
Jackson Co. Agri'l Ass'n. Holton, Sept. 19, 13, 14, 15.
Jewall Co. Agri'l and Mec'l Ass'n. Oskaloosa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
Jewall Co. Agri'l society. Oswego, Sept. 27, 28, 29.
Lincoln Co. Agri'l Society. Oswego, Sept. 27, 28, 29.
Lincoln Co. Agri'l Society. Lincoln Centre, Oct. 18, 19, and 20.
Linn Co. Agri'l Society. Lincoln Centre, Oct. 18.
Linn Co. Agri'l Society. Lincoln Centre, Oct. 18.
Linn Co. Agri'l Society. Lincoln Centre, Oct. 18.

19, and 30.
Linn Co. Agr'l Sn. La Cygne, Sept. 11. 12, 13, 14.15.
Linn Co. Agr'l and Mec.l Ass'n. ... Mound City,
Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Lyon Co. Agr'l Ass'n. ... Emporia, Sept. 4. to 7.
Marion Co. Agr'l Society. ... Peabody Oct. 11, 12.
McPherson Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Soc. ... McPherson. 

June 6. & 7. Ottawa Co. Agr'l S'y... Minneapolis, Sept. 26. 27. 28. District Fair Kirwin Reno Co. Agr'l Society Hutchinson Riley Co. Agr'l Society... Manhattan, Sept. 25, 26. 27 Oakdale Park Fair Ass'n Salina, Sept. 26. 27. 28.

THE KANSAS FARMER PRINTING HOUSE.

The Kansas FARMER Book and Job Printing House is prepared to execute in the best crease in acreage sown this fall. style, of the art preservative, book, pamplhet, blank and general job printing of every deccription. The office is furnished with the latest and best styles of type, printing material and machinery and parties throughout the State, or wherever the FARMER is read, can make their orders for all classes of printing. All work promptly executed in time and at reasonable prices.

### AN EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL PAMPH-LET.

the State Teachers' Association, at the late Lemmon recognizing the importance of placing the Manhattan fair next October. There is no the papers read before the Association in the doubt they are the very best for Kansas. This hands of every teacher in the State, has published in pamphlet form 5,000 copies of the out charge among the teachers and others in- alized. In February, 9 ewes produced 13 terested in educational work. The addresses published, are, "The Opening Address" by Prof. L. B. Kellogg; "What is a Practical Education" by Prof. I, C. Scott; "English Grams mar in District Schools" by Prof. L. A. Thomas: "Comparative Grammar" by Ernest Kuehl; "Grammar at the Normal Institutes" by Prof. Robert Hay; "The Metric System" by Prof. Robert Milliken: "Factor and Product" by south several days. Standia is building up Prof. R. S. Iles; "The Place and Value of the rapidly; two new churches are going up this County Normal Institute as an Educational Factor" by Prof. C. R. Pomeroy; "Elementary Science for the Common Schools" by Prof. W. K. Kedzie; and "Words" by Ex-Attorney General, A. M. F. Randolph. Much credit is due to Prof. Lemmon for popularizing the work of the Association and giving to their excellent papers a wide distribution. Persons who may want a copy can secure it by addressing Prof. Lemmon at Topeks. We cannot forget to mention the fact that the printing, which is good of course, is from the Kansas FARMER Press.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION FOR 1877. The Kansas City Exposition is the Great Fair of the far West. The people of Kansas and Missouri go there to see the finest and largest displays of farm products, of fine stock, all that is new in agricultural implements and machinery of every kind, and to witness the great races which the energetic management of this association make a speciality. The buildings and grounds are among the best in the country, and visitors and exhibitors have learned in years past that the managers carry out in good faith the promises given in their publications. The premium list may be had by addressing the Secretary Mr. D. L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo. We append herewith the programme for the information of those of our readers who may attend:

ows. Mules, Jacks and Jennets.

The Shooting Tournament commences this day at 9 o'clock A. M., for the liberal puress offered for double and single bird shooting, and also for the celebrated Bogardu's glass balls.

T. M. Trotting Race, \$400 for 2-45 horses. Running Race, \$100, mile dash. Running Race, \$100 for 2-year-olds.

Hace, \$100, mile dash. Running Race, \$160 for 2-yearolds.

All entries except in Live-Stock rings close this day
at 18 o'clock w. No entry fee is charged in any Department, and competition is open to the world.

TURSDAY, September 18, 1877. A. M. Alderney
Cattle. Fat Cattle. Horses of all Work.

TOURSDAY, September 18, 1877. A. M. Alderney
Cattle. Fat Cattle. Horses of all Work.

Shooting
Tournament at 9 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock, grand opening meeting of the Exposition. Addresses by distinguished speakers from
Kansas and Missouri.

P. M. Trotting Race, \$400, for 2:24 horses. Running Race, \$175, % mile heats. Running Race, \$250,
dash 13 miles.

Premiums on Agricultural Implements will comrecept to be awarded this day.

ning Race, \$175, % mile heats. Running Race, \$400, fash 1% miles.

Premiums on Agricultural Implements will commence to be awarded this day.

WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1877. A. M. Devon Cattle, Sweepstakes Young Herd. Roadster Horses, Saddle Horses, Mules and Ponies.

Grand trial of Brass Bands for premium and silver medal, for which the most celebrated bands in the West will compete.

P. M. Trotting Race, \$400, for 2:35 horses. Running Race, \$500, ior 3-year-olds. Mule Race, \$50, % mile dash.

Premsums on Swine, Sheep and Poultry will com-

mile dash.

Premums on Swine, Sheep and Poultry will commence to be awarded at 16 c'clock this day. Also those on Machinery, Manufactures, Textile, Fabrics and Fine Arts.

THURSDAY, September 20, 1877. A. M. Short-Horn Cattle. Draft. Horses, Sweepstakes Trotting Stallions. Test of Stoves in actual operation at 9 o'clock. In the Grand Free-for-All Trotting Race the best horses in the country are expected to compete, the managers being now in correspondence with the owners of Smuggler, Goldsmith Maid and other celebrated flyers.

ers of Smuggier, Goudanta Maria (1998). The state of Smuggier, Goudanta Maria (1998). P. M. Grand Trotting Race, \$1000, free to all horses. Handicap Running Race, \$300, dash 1% miles. Trotting Race for green horses. \$150. Ranning Race. \$100, dash 1% mile.

Special Exhibitions is all the Departments. Grand Illumination at might in Kansas City.

FRIDAY, September 21, 1877. A. M. Sweepstakes, Bulls, Cows and Herds. Thoroughbred Horses and Hewepstakes. Exhibition of Bees and hardling, at o'clock. Bag Race at 12 o'clock.

Grand Exhibition Drill of Military Companies for the liberal premiums offered by the Association for best drilled and equipped Military Company.

P. M. Pacing Purse, \$400, for 8 minute horses. Running Race, \$200, mile dash. Grand Running Race, \$500, 2% miles. Exhibition of all the premium Stock this day.

SATURDAY. September 22, 1877.

day.

Saturday, September 22, 1877. A. M. Sweepstakes Horses, and Grand show of premium stock. 11:30 Running Race, \$150, for two-year-olds.

At 1 P. M. the Bahy Show for Matt Foster & Co's. Special Premium of Elegant Baby carriage, value \$100, for the best and handsomest Baby, (in front of the Grand Stand.)

P. M. Trotting Purse, \$400, for 2:29 horses. Running Race, \$250, mile and repeat.

All Premiums will be paid in cash at the Secretary's office, at 2 P. M. this day.

Music Every Day. Auction Sales of Stock at noon each day.

## Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinious, Facts, and Figures from Various Source

Aug. 24.-We have had regular rains about when needed this month which has caused starvation: corn to fill well and the yield will be the greatest ever had in this part of Reno county. to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns fur-A great deal of wheat has been threshed and generally has yielded better than was expect- follows at the undermentioned places: ed--running from 12 to 35 bushel per acre. machine measure; and except a small portion of late sown, which was injured by the rust, it is of excellent quality-weighs from 62 to 66 lbs. per bushel. There will be a large in-

B. P. HANAN.

Chy County. Aug. 22.—It may be interesting to some of your sheep raising subscribers to learn what we are doing here in that line. I visited the flock of Edward Jones a day or so ago and found some splendid bucks two year and oneyear old and this year's lambs thorough-bred Shropshire Downs and graded. Also some wethers which will weigh 200 lbs , each, grad) ed. Mr. Jones has 14 bucks to dispose of and their way from New York with 247 live oxen any of your subscribers who are interested in and 175 live sheep. [The trade in live-stock Prof. A. B. Lemmon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association, at the late the state of the State Teachers' Association, at the late the state of the stat thoroughly suited to this climate, they are meeting of the Association at Emporia. Prof. hard to beat. Mr. J. intends to exhibit at gentleman informs me, that the wool from his the contract eyetem in raising wheat. Large sheep brought him from 4 to 7 cents more proceedings, which will be distributed with than his neighbors, with ordinary sheep, relambs, and the percentage with only ordinary W. DUNSFORD. care has been 140.

Republic County.

Aug. 16 .- This part of the footstool is flourishing finely. Best crops of small grain ever raised in the county, and corn is as good as ever before. A fine rain to-day will do much good. The grasshoppers have been flying fall, as well as several other buildings.

W. B. A.

THE PUTURE STOCK FIELDS. The Black Hills Pioneer says: "The subjugation of the Sloux Indians opens up to occupancy the finest stock ranges of the continent and the enterprising stock-raisers of the country have already moved towards utilizing them. Montana, the now settled portion of it, is admitted to be the best stock range at present occupied, and the ranchmen there all agree that the unsettled portions of the eastern part of the territory, that is the main Yellowstone Valley, the Rosebud, Big Horn, and Clark's Fork Valleys, are together superior, as grazing ranges, to the Madison and Gallatin Valleys, in which thousands of head of cattle are subsisted. Many Montana ranchmen have moved over and located ranches on the Yellowstone, and some on the Rosebud and Clark's Fork. These advancing settlements to the eastward are rapidly moving this way, and will shortly reach the advanced settlements to the westward from the Black Hills. We believe that by this time next year it will be possible to set out on horseback from Deadwood City and travel to the Yellowstone River, stopped at a ranch every night. The greater portion of the intervening country is astoral in character, with here and there agricultural districts. It will in a very few ears he thickly settled, and be covered with all the embellishments of civilization."

SHIPPING VALUES.

Cash wheat at \$1.16 with intermediate charges 14½c, would cost \$1.30½ alongside ship; with 6s sail freight and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, about 48s off his labors while they have no fruit. The nearly double that this year.—Emporta News.

the coast. August wheat at \$1.614, with estimated intermediate charges 17c, would cost about 45s 6d off coast. Beerbohm's quotation, fair spring for August and September shipment, 48s, or about the equivalent cost of cash wheat here and 7c per bu to the favor of the August option. At the same time cargoes off the coast now arrived are quoted at 55s London terms, equal to about 58s American terms, or 15c to the favor of cash wheat here, and 32c to the favor of the August option.

the favor of the August option. Cash corn 441/c, intermediate charges 12c, would cost 561/c alongside ship; with sail freights 6s, 2 percent commission on the curfreights 6s, 2 percent commission on the cur-rency value, would cost about 25s 7d off coast.

THE SUPPLY OF HOUS.

There is hardly any doubt at the present time, but what we are to have a considerably increased supply of hogs for the coming fall and winter trade, over what we had for the last fall and winter. We are here speaking for the whole country. The number of hogs returned by the Auditor of State for Ohio for taxation, is greater for this year by nearly 840,000 head than was returned for 1876, and throughout all the strictly hogersising portions of the country the increased supply for this year will no doubt hold out in full proportion to the increase of Ohio; and then, an other important consideration which is now to come into the calculation, is the fact that the present year's corp crop is now fully assured as being an average one, at least; this, with the old corn that is yet in the country, will enable farmers to feed their hogs long enough to put them in the best possible condition for market. We shall, therefore, expect to see a good deal more pork packed during the coming season than was packed during the last season. We think the chances are even that we shall have an increased demand for sundry articles of hog product this year, and through the first half of the next year, on account of the large military operations now in progress, and likely to be undertaken in Europe. Still, we do not expect to see the prices of hogs as high this season as they were last.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

CONSUMPTION OF CORN.

The following figures show how steadily the consumption of corn is increasing in the United Kingdom. During 1876 there were 1,390,780 bushels, against 791,078 bushels in 1875. Some years ago corn meal was only used to feed the paupers in the poor-houses, who frequently rebelled against it, and from its color dubbed it "the devil's brimstone broth." Now these "indignant" paupers are very glad to get it, especially as the registergeneral's report of last year showed that 4,000 people died in London alone of "insufficient food," which is an Anglo-euphemism for

The number of hogs packed since March 1 nished to the Cincinnati Price Current are as

Place.	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, August 1,	96,000 915,900	78,500. 775,000.
Indianapolis, August 1,	123,000 100,000 81,100 21,000	171,000, 95,000. 58,000, 10,500.
Total, above places	1.866,000	1,186,000 1,855,000

## FOOD SUPPLY FROM AMERICA.

The quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverool last week was considerably in excess of arivals for many weeks past, amounting to 3035 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton. The number of live-stock landed during the same period was 200 head, but next week it is expected that the arrivals of the latter will be much greater, as two extra steamers are on ness in the future.

The newest industrial feature in the world. is the introduction of Kansas land owners of contracts of prairie are broken, seeded and harrowed by the poorer emigrants for the older settlers at a fixed price per acre. This plan premits the cultivation of immence areas by capitalists at a small expenditure, while it brings ready money to the doors of those arrivals who require employment for themselves and teames while cultivating their own homesnead .- Hutchenson Herald.

A quantity of corn is coming into market just now. Last fall a great many of our far mers cribbed their corn, and held it to see what would become of the grasshopper eggs. that had been so thickly deposited through this section of the country. Most of the eggs hatched, but the extremely wet weather early in the spring proved too much for them, and, although they are very tenacious and are supposed by some to possess more than an ordinary degree of life, they gradually disappeared. Small grain of all kinds has been harvested and the yield is very large, white corn is well advanced and the crop considered sure, and the yield will probably be greater than ever before known in the state. This is why the farmers are now bringing their old corn to market, and it meets with a ready sale at 25 cents per bushel .- Telegraph - Waterville.

The storm came from the north-east and was a few miles in width. Hail fell to the depth of 6 inches, utterly destroying the corn crops in its course, breaking windows, and injuring stock more or less. Mr. Fish's house north east of town was damaged considerably. and many of his sheep killed. Mr. Rhodes was caught in the storm and received some severe bruises, but no permanent injury.

-Great Bend Tribune. Mr. Pierce, south of Iowa Point has three orchards-about 800 trees, 300 of which are twenty years old. He will gather this year about 3000 bushels of apples, and has already sold over \$100 worth of early fruit. His trees are healthy and doing well, and the old gen-tleman is as proud of them as any one well can be, and takes much pleasure in showing them to all who call on him. He has found that trees from home nurseries are the best. his having been generally taken from Snyders nursery, near Highland. Mr. Pierce furnished a choice lot of apples to the collection which was so successful at the East, a few years since. We clip the following by permission from the orchard is perhaps the equal of any in the the circular of J. H. Drake & Co:

varieties prized by Mr. Pierce, are the White Winter Pearmain, Winesap and Jeneting.—
Troy Bulletin.

The farmers of Kansas, who have been holding on to their corn until such time as they were sure of a crop this year, are now selling, and as the result immense quantities of corn are pouring in at all the railroad sta-tions, for shipment to market. Our farmers never did a wiser thing than they have done in holding on to their corn until the new crop was assured. This ought to be an annual custom. The experience of 1874 taught them a valuable lesson, and they have heeded it.

—Howard Co. Courant.

On Mr. Childer's farm, just west of town, is one of the prettiest sites for a cheese factory that could be found. Mr C. has taken advantage of this and has undertaken to establish one at that point. He has associated with himself, Mr. Hodgers, who has had considera-ble experience in the making and curing of cheese. They make a good article—are very particular in regard to cleanliness and should be patronized by the public,—Eldorado Press.

Mr W. Houston brings us our coffee two kinds of German millet which he raised on his farm this year. From one seed there are six stalks aggregating 211/2 feet in length, the heads of which measured 55½ inches. One head alone measured fitteen and one-half inches. The other variety contains some heads that measured five inches around, and resemble years of corn more than heads of grass. He will have some of this grass on exhibition at the county fair.

The grain market this week has revived very much in quanity, but declined in price some. No, 2 is worth ninety five cents; No. eighty-five cents: No. 4, seventy-five cents. Corn is worth from twenty eight to thirtyfive cents; hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cattle, butchers, \$2.25, shippers, \$3. Corn and hog trade dull the past week.—Wichita Eagle.

The farmers are both happy and busy, and everyhody rejoices over the certainty of heavlest corn crop ever raised in the county, and the fact that next year will largely "discount" all former years in the production of wheat.—Wilson Co. Citizen.

Today the tide of emigration has flooded the country so that the most desirable of the government land is taken up to a line extending from Garfield on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. through Rush Center and Lacrosse, north to Hays.City on the K. P. And west of this is a vast uncultivated tract of 11,600 sections, 46, 400 farms, of 160 scres and capable of supports ing 232,000 inhabitants besides the towns and villages that will spring up through the country .- Rush Co. Progress.

G. L. Blood, from near Douglass, Butler county, on the Walnut river, brought to this market, on Monday a load of the nicest and to disease—has a wide range, plenty of good most delicious peaches we have seen this year. Allen & Tucker, purchased them, and the way they sold proved they were appreciated. His orchard consists of 125 peach trees, of the white imperial and honest John varieties; 200 apple trees; 75 cherries, and pears, plums, Siberian crabs and 1,600 grape vines.—Wichita

last Tuesday, he found that it averaged 22 bushels to the acre. Mr Miller, on Gypsum creek, reports a similar experience. Mr. E. Swanson tells the same story about a field belonging to his brother, south of Salina, and a number of others have told the same tale .-Saline County Journal.

J. S. Thompson, up the Republican, reports good success with 150 hogs, consisting of Berkshires, Poland Chinas, and their crosses. He feeds corn, weeds, and all manner of green stuff, uses salt and plenty of water. He burns the cobs in piles until charred, then puts them out with water and lets the hogs eat the charcoal, which they are fond of doing. Mr. Thompson is an intelligent and enterprising young man. In a country like Kansas his

held their fifth annual meeting on the 11th day of August, 1877. The meeting was called to order by President N. Thurstin. Directors present—F. W. Wright, Wm. Murray, R. winter killing. Blesh. Moved that we hold our fair at the Michigan schoolhouse on the 15th of September, 1877 .- Kansas Gazette, Dickinson County. Gov. N. Green will deliver a lecture before Stockdale Grange, at Stockdale, Saturday,

September 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. Prof Gale will deliver a lecture before the same Grange, at the stone school-house, Sat-

urday, October 6fh, at seven P. M .- Manhattan Nationalist.

When the time arrived for harvesting white winter wheat, many hesitated before cutting in fields which had the appearance of being affected by rust or blight- a number even letting the grain stand and finally burning it. We hear of several who cut the wheat and let it lay around the fields in the shock until they were ready to thresh it out for feed. Now we are beginning to receive reports of unexpected yields of white wheat. Mr. Gregg cut a part of a field of white wheat in a low place on his farm north of town, and on threshing,

There were the finest specimens of fruit exbibited at the Horticultural meeting here last Saturday that we ever saw. W. D. Barnett exhibited the Trandescendant Crab, the Hyslop Crab, and Montreal Beauty, all of which were excellent and as fine in shape, size and flavor as any fruit of the kind grown in the United States. He also had specimens of the Early Crawford peach, Early June apple, and the Duchess apple, which were faultless. Mr. Travis, from near Netawaka, exhibited the finest apples and, we believe, the choicest variety was the Sweet Bough. . They were very large, finely flavored and are an excellent apple for eating or cooking. There were many other specimens exhibited by different memhers of the society which were very attractive. Jackson county can compete with any portion of the State in fine fruits. There is a heavy crop of apples this year and nearly every farm in the county has a large orchard .- Holton Areus

The ground was never in better condition than now for preparing for winter wheat. The rain last Monday night was hailed with delight by the farmer, and we understand there will be a larger area sown in wheat in Northern Shawnee county, this fall than ever before. Sowing early and putting in with a drill is what pays in Kansas .- North Topeka

We have never considered Russell county anything to brag on for corn, but the prospect s that the present crop will average 45 bushels per acre. - Russell County Record.

Senator Plumb is preparing to put in 700 acres of wheat. He had 400 acres last year

Mr. H. N. Simmons informs us that his Odessa (spring) wheat yielded 25 bushels per acre. He thinks the grasshoppers damaged it one-fourth. We have heard of it yielding 30 to 35 bushels per acre and some claim that it will do well if sown in the fall.—Chase County Leader.

James Parker, living some 10 miles north, in Walnut Grove township, raised 30 agres of oats which yielded 1,300 bushels—an average oats which rielded 1,300 bushels—an average of over 48 bushels per acre. He sold his crop at Walnut, and received a premium of \$7.50 for the best oats marketed there this season. Mr. Parker has now 130 acres of corn, which is of splendid growth, and promises an enormous yield. This he will feed to stock, and thus realize several times what it would bring if harvested and sold .- Neosho County Jour

Last Thursday afternoon, a dense, dark cloud gathered north of the Ninnescah and and swept southward of that stream leaving desolation in its track. The course of the storm was from the north to east of south and extended about four miles from east to west. Buildings in the track of the storm were either demolished, moved from their foundations, or generally pretty badly shaken up. Hail stones nearly as large as hen's eggs tore through the orchards or grain fields and left only ruin in their wake. In the space of a few minntes rain and hail covered the ground to the depth of six inches .- Sumner County Press.

J. Q. Cowee of Grand Haven, has left with us a peck of as fine apples as we have ever seen in the State. Mr. C. is one of our most successful fruit growers. Last year he raised 3,000 bushels of apples; this year his orchard will yield about 1,000 bushels. Mr. Cowee is not one of our "oldest inhabitants." but on his arrival in Kansas he planted an orchard, which is now yielding more money, with less labor, than the best farm in the county.

Among the good farmers of Dragoon township, we are pleased to mention G. B. Oliver. Mr. O. has now growing on his farm 100 acres of corn, the greater portion of which has an unusually fine growth, and promises more than an average yield. Nearly all the cultivation of this large corn-field was done by one man—John Supple Jr., Mr. Oliver's "hired man—John Supple Jr., Mr. Oliver's "hired man"—and a riding plow drawn by three horses, and a sulky cultivator. Mr. Oliver expects to feed all of his corn crop to cattle and hogs on his own farm.—Osage County Chron-

icle. M. P. Hillyer informs us that he has about five hundred hogs-great and small-in one herd, and has seen no signs of cholera among them. Furthermore he has been in the business for years and has had perfectly healthy to disease—has a wide range, plenty of good water, wood ashes and salt where every hog can have access at pleasure, and hauls in load after load of bituminous coal and deposits it where hogs can eat as they wish. Occasionally he burns cobs to charcoal and lets hoge eat as they will. Thus far success has attended him .- Kansas New Era.

At a meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society as reported in the Lawrence Journal, Mr. Watt said regarding the fruit

The crop this season is too heavy for home consumption, and it is time to turn our attention to the matter of an outlet for this abund. ance, and the best manner of preparation for shipping. I have been sending my smell fruits and apples westward. My customers recommend packing apples in crates rather than in barrels, as a better ventilation is secured, and less bruising. No poor fruit should be used; much care in handling is necessary, particularly with the early varieties, which

ecome soft so soon.
On small fruits, Mr. Underwood, of the comi mittee reported that he had overdone summer success is merely a matter of time.—Junction fruiting. Had attempted to turn the vigor city Tribute. The Ridge Township Agricultural Society of the fruit, and had materially weakened the

> Mr. O. H. Ayers-My blackberry plantation has done remarkably well. From one-quarter of an acre of Kittatinny I have already marketed 1,000 quarts, besides a small amount used in my family-average twelve cents per quart. The largest amount of any one single icking was one hundred and sixty-six quarts. keep the plants in rows ; cut back the canes in summer to about four feet; do not trim the lateral growth; and have never manured. Some of the canes have died during the season; have not discovered any insect causing it.

Jacob McGee, of Douglas county, raised this year 1.800 bushels of barley from 55 acres, also 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. He has 80 acres of corn that looks fine. Bro. McGee has something over 300 acres of land under the plow and always raises good crops, he had 1,500 bushels of good, sound corn the grass-hopper year. His land is all good, Kansas river bottom, but he puts on it all the fertilizers he can get, the result is he has one of the most productive farms in the State. He tells us he harvested a crop from land broken in 1854 and also from land broken in 1864 and could see no difference in the yield, owing to his fertile izing the land in time .- Douglas Co. Spirit of

On Thursday, the 4th day of October, there will be held near Burlington, a fair for one day, under the supervision of Pomona Grange of Coffey county. All Patrons, farmers and others feeling an interest in the agricultural development of the country are cordially invited to attend and lend a belping hand by bringing your best stock, grain, fruits, etc.-Burlington Independent.

The wheat average of Ellis county may be certainly stated twenty bushels per acre. This is from five to eight bushels above this year's average of the State. Twenty bushels of plump wheat to the acre is a good showing for all you who are looking after a good farming country .- Hays City Sentinel.

A man with a large family and a small inome need not fear starving in this country. He can go into market and buy a nice boil of fat beef at 6 cents per pound; new potatoes 50 cents per bushel; onions \$1.50; roasting ears 5 cen's per dozen ; eggs three dozen for two bits; cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, beets string beans, etc., 25 cents per basketful; peaches \$1.25: apples \$1.00. It seems to us one ought not to complain at these prices .--Walnut Valley Times.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the court house in Iola on the last Saturday in August at 2 oclock P. M., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Southern Kansas Wool-Growers' and Sheep, Breeder's

### New York Money Market.

New York, August 27, 1877. GOLD-Opened at 104%, declined to 104, and closed trong at 103%. LOANS—Borrowing rates were 2, 1% and 1 per cent,

BILVER Bars, \$1 25% in greenbacks ; \$1 17% in

BILVER—Bars. \$1 83% in greenbacks; \$1 17% in gold: coin. % 63% discount.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet.
STACKS—The market was generally strong at the opening, advanced % to 1% per cent, and later made a further advance of % to 1% per cent; the market afterwards became heavy, and under a sharp pressure to sell the entire list gave way % to 3% per cent,; after the first call there was a recovery of % to 1% per cent, but the improvement was soon partially lost, although at the second call the market was sgain firm and higher; in the afternoon the market was fluctuating and weak towards the close, when in some instances the lowest quotations of the day were made; the decline from the highest point was % to 1% per cent.

Kansas City Produce Market.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 27, 1877. KANSAS CITY, August 27, 1877.

WHEAT—Steady and fairly active; No, 2, \$1 18
spot; \$1 14 August; \$1 08% September; No. 3, \$1 06%
spot; \$1 14 August; \$1 08% September; No. 3, \$1 06%
ber and mouth; \$1 October: 99c year; No. 4, 87%c
spot; \$8c August, 85%c first and last half of September; 86286%c mouth; rejected 75c spot.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 39c spot, August and first and last half of September; 30%c September; No. 2 white mixed, 33%c spot; 39c August
OATS—Quiet; No. 2 18c spot and August; 17%c
September; 18%c October.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2 4tc spot and August; rejected,
36c spot.

BARLEY—Dull: No 2, 40c spot; 45c August.
BARLEY—Dull: No 2, 40c spot; 45c August.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Scarce at 17c; medium plenty at 14c.
EGGS—Scarce and strong at 10c.

### Kansas City Live-Stock Market: KANSAS CITY, August 27, 1877.

CATTLE—Received, 1,024; shipped, 764; driven out, 30; shippers steady; native seeders \$3 55@4; native stockers. \$3 65; native cows. 2 50@2 60; wintered steers, \$3 25; wintered cows. \$2 30. HOGS—Received, 125; driven out, 68, steady, \$4 55.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, August 27, 1877.

August.
BUTTER—Western, 10 to 21c.
CHEESE—Scarcely so firm; 5 to 11c.
WHISKY—Dull; \$1 115@117.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Fronce Market.

St. Louis, August 27, 1877.

FLOUR—Inactive and lower; fall XX. \$4 60 to 5;

XXX. \$5 85@5 50; good to fancy family. \$5 60@7 25.

WHEAT—Firmer for medium grades; No. 2 red,
\$1 26 bid; No. 3 red, \$1 17%@1 17% cash: \$1 10 down to 109% Beptember; \$1 10% down to 109% October;
No. 4 red \$1 02% bid.

No. 4 red \$1 02½ bld.

CORN—Lower; 38½c to 38c cash; 38½c down to
39½c September; 41c down to 40½c October.

OATS—Firm and better; 28½ to 26½c cash; 26c Oc-

October.
RYE—Unchanged.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1 09.
BUTTER—Quiet; stocks of medium and low grades accumulating; only the best wanted; dairy; 15 to 20c; store packed, choice yellow, 14 to 16c; western firkins 11218c.
EGGS—Better; 10% to 12c.
PORK—Better, jobbing at \$12 75 cash; \$12 40 October.

ber.
BULK MEATS—About 1/c better; 5c, 191/c, 7c; sales
of blear rib at quotations. BACON—Firmer; \$5.50 to 6 07% to 6 62%. \$7 75 to

7.7%. LARD—Quiet; summer; 8%c; sales of 15,000 tierces winter at auction at \$8.17% down to 8.07%. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, August 27, 1877. HOGS—Steady; packers \$5 to \$5 20; bacon and heavy \$4 75 to 5 10; receipts, 1,750.
CATTLE—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 1,200.

## Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1877. FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher, closing easier; No 1 spring, \$1 10; No. 2 spring, \$1 08 cash; \$1 07 to 17¼ August; 98¼ to 93%c September; 95c year; No. 3 spring, \$1 03.
CORN—Steady and fair demand; 42¼c cash; 43½c

cash: \$12 32% to \$12 35 September; \$12 30 to \$12 35 Cotober.

LARD—Active firm and higher; \$8 35 cash or September: \$8 40 October.

BULK MEATS—Good demand and firmer; shoulders, 5%; short ribs, 6%; short ri

## Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1877. CORN-Western firm and higher; western mixed spot, 57c; August, 56% to 57c; steamer, 51c.

1

1

### Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

Fall No. 2	
	1.1
" No.8	1.0
" No.4	
CORN-Per bu	2
" White	- 1
	- 6
" Yellow	
OATS-Per bu	1
RYE—Per bu	
BARLEY—Per bu	2500:
BARLEI-Fer Du	4.5
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	
" No. 2	3.
" No. 3	3.
Rye	3
	1.0
CORN MEAL	
CORN CHOP	
RYECHOP	1.
CORN & OATS	1.0
BRAN	
SHORT	
Topeka Produce Market.	
	. T.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J.	r. Le
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	-

RYE CHOP—	Missouri River and air principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizons.  For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, John Mure,  Gen'l Fr't Aqt.  T. F. OAKES,  Gen'l Sup't.
Turkeys, "	EUROPEAN

## Leather Market.

	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in	
	Hides Furs Tallow and Leather.	Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce and waite Ash for
	HIDES-Green	fall planting, nursery-grown, small sizes suitable for
ď	Dry Flint	screens, wind-breaks, forest plantation, ornament, and shelter-belts for the protection of buildings, or-
ø	Dry Salt	chards, farm-crops, hot-beds and live-stock.
ы	Kin Green	Illustrated, wholesale catalogue containing valuable
5	Sheep Pelts, green	information for tree planters, mailed on receipt of ten
И	Damaged Hides are bought at % off the price.	cents. Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis. Milwaukee Co, Wis.
	TALLOW in Cakes	Francis, Milwaukee Co, Wis.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Topeka Lumber Market.

Owing to low water in pineries lumber is stiffening in wholesale market. No change here yet.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,

BREF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

MUTTON—Chops per lb....

MUTTON—Chops per 10

" Roast "

" By the carcass per lb

" Roasts "

" By the carcass per lb.

PORK—Steaks per lb.

Roast "

" By the carcass per lb.

Roast "

" By the carcass per lb.

lungs are half wasted by consumption.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Print-

ed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,)

printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid

for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chest-

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas

EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to

the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the

"THE GOLDEN BELT" ROUTE.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route

to all points East or West is via the KANSAS

PACIFIC RAILWAY, through the famous "Golds en Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

Passengers for Denver and the Rocky Mount ains should remember that this is 120 miles

the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without

change of care. Going East, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth

with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The Favorite Line to the San Juan Mines. Passengers taking

the KANSAS PACIFIC can stop over at Denver

Denver and Rio Grande Railway for Colorado

Gen'l Pass. Agent,

TOPEKA, KAN.

The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

nut Sta Philadelphia, Pa.

Avenue, Topeka.

tables, etc., to

SUPERSTITION.

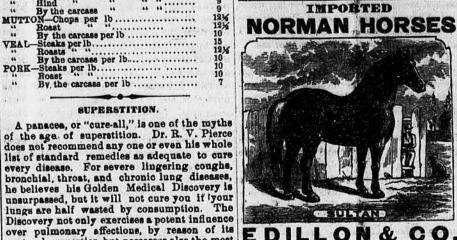
Finishing Lumber.
Flooring.
Shingles.

Also Standard Apples, Cherries, and all varieties of Nursery Stock of the finest quality at p ices that will make it an object for every nursery man and dealer to correspond with us or call before purchasing.

## SMITH& POWELL

SYBACUSE, N. Y.

LADIES' FRIEND Complete: Invaluable!
Agents wanted. Send stamp
for it. VAN & CO., Chicago.



# pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood cleaning properties, and is therefore a sovereign properties.

valuable alterative, or blood cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples, and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

NOTHMAI, MCLEGA CO., KLLS.,

MAN HORSES a epecially for the last 40 years. Have importent and Breeding of NOR—any of the last 40 years. Have important and Breeding of NOR—any Five Stallions and Mares, and have now on any beautiful or sail of which we are offering for sale. On terms as allbertal as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Imported in July, 1877, 8.as fine stallions as ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, all dark dapple greys, from 3 to 5 years old; will be sent, free of charge to any one sending us his post-office address.

E. DILLON & CO.,

And in Amount of Premiums, Attractive Features, and Liberal Accommodations, will be far in advance of any of its predecessors.

Liberal Cash Premiums, \$20,000,00, are offered for all branches of Mechanical and Industrial Pursuits, Farm Products, Fruit and Women's Work. Also, for all classes of sheep, Swine, Poultry, Cattle and Horses, TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES EVERY DAY.

### On Wednesday. Sept. 19th, "GOLDSMITH MAID"

The acknowledged Queen of the Turf, will trot a race of three heats against time, for a special purse of \$2.000. It will be her last and only appearance in the

Special Premiums of \$350 each are offered for the Best Drilled and Disciplined Military Company, and for the Best Silver or Brass Cornet Band.

following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs,
Canon City, Pueblo and return: from Kansas
City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50: Cincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from the great States of Missouri and Kansas takes the place of A STATE FAIR. This is the Largest Fair west of the Mississippi River, and to the great States of Missouri and Kansas takes the place of A STATE FAIR.



OFFICE 200 KANSAS AVE. \* TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Strayed or was stolen between the 5th and 15 of August a sorrel horse 4 years old, about '5½ hands high, with a narrow white streak running the whole length of the face, white on both hind legs, on the left leg running 12 inches up from the foot, on the right about 8 inches. \$20 Reward will be given for the return of the horse. Any person finding the animal can leave him at Huntoon's Livery Stable or with the subscriber 5½ miles west of Topeka on Doverroad.

E. HIGGINS. and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the

## TexasCattle#Sale

Nine Herds mixed cattle now on fine grass, in Western Kansas, between Eills, on the Kansas Pacific R. R. and Dodge City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

About 4.000 Steers four years old.

1.600 "three "
1.100 "two "one "1.400 Cows three to seven years old.

300 "one "300 "one year "
Also 270 Saddle Ponles and Mules, suitable to handle Stock. A portion of these Cattle have been wintered near Fort Concho; all are now in good order; many fatenough for market. Tree Palacios Rancho, and stock, Packing and Canning works For Sale, Stock of cattle that has been accumulating for thirty years, and how numbering about 18,000 head, partly in pasture, together with Saddle Horses, Teams and Etc., to Run the Rancho, Beef Packing and Canning, House with steam works and machinery complete for putting upcanned beef Kangines, Power Presses, Dies and Tools complete for the manufacture of beef cans. Dwelling House, Boarding House (for laborers) Supply Store, Out-buildings, Cattle Pens, Pastures, Fields, Lande, etc. The works are located on a navigable stream with plenty of Timber on the land to run the works. The stock range is in good condition to furnish cattle at fair prices for canning or other purposes.

Wm. B GRIMES, care St. James Hotel,

Wm. B GRIMES, care St. James Hotel,

Kansas City, Mo.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredor to. N. V.

weeks. Address, for these or other chro-to affect ns, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

ROPSY Thousands already oured with-out tapping. State your age, lo-ention of swelling and how long sick; condition of bowels; how many times tapped. So a pint, \$10 a quart. Testi-mentally, but the property of the property of the REMEDY. DR.H.F.WHIS.Prop'r, Dayton, O.



CHALLENGE MILL CO. Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. Agents Wanted for unassigned Territory.



25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with nam 10c. post-paid. J. B. Husten, Nassau, N. Y.

any such merit (for it as is done by proprietors of ther blood cleansing medicines, who disable in the blood cleansing medicines. We have dish onestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish the proposations will accomplish the proposation will accomplish the proposation will will wisely in pool field. We have heard of only one yield believe then we generally expected. It was damaged more in the shock and stack by the later rains than by any other came whether the proposation of the Liver and the proposation of

## MARSH WIND MILL.

The only Mill with Graduating Crank that gives a longer and shorter stroke to pump, in proportion to the force of the wind. Motion always steady, self-governing in storms or gales. Twice the capacity of any other Mill. Works in light winds and can be regulated for deep or shallow wells,



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containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE

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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

### AUTUMN SICKNESS.

Between the middle of August and the middle of September, has in our limited experience, proven to be the time when it is most difcult to keep all the members of a family well. Perhaps July has been as hard for the babies, but it has not been for the older children and the grown people.

in different parts of the country; the father gets tired sooner and imposes a little more of the morning without any appetite. complainwhere, they hardly know whether to put their hand on their heads or their stomachs.

The truth is we are all debilitated by the heat, and most of us by overeating. We are all sick from the same causes, and the same remedies would cure us nearly all; but how many of us ever think of applying remedies for slight complainings? If the roof needed a shingle, most house owners would know enough to put one on before the rain penetrated so often that the plastering dropped off; or if a colt was discovered to be the least bit lame pater would leave the field half a day bought me an old spinet at a public sale. It but he would find out what ailed it, and remove the cause if possible; but a man or a woman can wear the same amount of ciothing these cool mornings and evenings, that they did in the sultry ones of July, and no- far beyond, and in a short time could read any body think enough about it to put more on piece of music placed before me. My mother, them until they are contorted with rheuma. who indulged me very much, gave me money tism; and a boy may hobble around for six with which I bought a harpischord, and exeweeks with a stone bruise before anybody cuted for myself alone concerts which charmed thinks of doctoring it. Such self sacrifice as this is not laudable, it is indeed really wicked, given to me on the occasion of my first comfor in becoming sick we not only sacrifice our munion, and joining it to the price of my savindividual comfort, but we are forced to neg- ings, I purchased a flute and learned to play lect our duties to others.

themselves, and try to find out what the wait until one is down sick in bed before were the most noble occupations of man, I death, (it was market day) the peasants came should unhesitatingly have answered, to read, beginning to try to get well, nor is it necessary to send for a doctor and require him to to listen to music and to ride on horesback. give a name to every malady before taking before, that while mothers and fathers in gen and condemned to death. Legislation, which in vain that I explained to them that lard eral are so ignorant of the laws of health, is with so much difficulty ridding itself, little would be as efficacious, they would not believe doctors are a necessary evil, even a blessing is unjust to expect them to be able to foretell braism, and which will certainly end in the could overcome the repugnance I felt towards just what form of disease every patient is go; abolishment of the death penalty, at that time this wicked traffic. They insisted so much ing to assume, no doctor under the sun can do punished counterfeiting with death. My fac that I was finally obliged to put them out of it, and if he pretends to it is only to satisfy ther required me to assist him in order to give doors, and this act, so simple in appearance the demands of his patrons. We have heard me, as he expressed it, the first notions of the brought upon me the anger of the populace a great many people say "I don't believe that trade. I had always been accustomed to hear of which you have witnessed several examdoctor knows anything, he can't tell what ails criminals and the guillotine talked of at home, ples. They believe me to be a proud, bad man that child any more than I can." If it is the therefore I made no objections but went with who refuses to succor the unfortunate. first time he has seen the patient, and the disa my father to the place of execution with no Being now absolute master of my little fornot; he knows it is sick, and so do its mother mingled with a little sadness. But when the thority, I indulged my tastes without reserve. and father, and they ought to know a good of their child's sickness. If then a disease is about to take place made me close my eyes to restive steeds, for to the pleasure it gave me allowed to progress until the person is put to avoid witnessing it. The sound of the knife bed and a doctor is called, and he says: "This falling seemed to penetrate to the bottom of attraction for danger and to vanquish difficulpatient is sick, keep him in a comfortable bed in a cool room, let him have fresh air and I supported myself against a post to save my water all the time, very light diet and all the self from falling, and for long hours I was in a sleep he can get until I call again,"we should state of violent excitement from which I reconclude he was a sensible doctor; he could not hurt our feelings because he did not leave half a dozen kinds of drugs; even though the ter can the poor doctor do; he has not seen all us." the never-failing signs that should have been medicines just before the disease had found out, and settled upon the weakest point.

duced it to a bread and milk diet if had diar- witness the lawful killing of men. rhea, kept it in the shade, and was careful to have it take an extra nap. Or if it was con- bringing its train of dreams and vague aspirstipated and sallow, had given graham mush ations which lifted me above terrestrial things, and lemonade, and exercise. Nothing is surer and carried me beyond the possible. I felt, to help children with bowel complaints, than with an intensity which is accounted for by rest and a wet compress over the stomach and my nature, at once taciturn and ardent, the to her work again promptly the next day; the of the formidable ennui which had formerly

ed seven times in the night; when asked if through the pine woods, with my head incline have written not one of them have described water would not have done just as well, the ed forward I listened to my troubled imagindoctor answered, "Yes, perhaps better, but that ation which seemed to tell me all its foolish perienced my agony. ignorant woman would not have had faith hopes. The presiding spirit of my dreams nothing of changing it seven times." As it striking resemblance to those women of marenough to make her even try water, to say was she had her much made seven times and ble. I pictured her to myself with long, wavy got up well. It would be folly for anybody to say that all diseases can be prevented by careful attention to all the known laws of health; nobody knows enough to preserve health absolutely, but there is no doubt that By the middle of August we begin to hear very much of it can be prevented by attention of bilious and typhus fevers, and dysentery, to sanitary and hygienic measures that every parent ought to think of. Some acute and contagious diseases are so sudden and insidithe early morning and late evening work on ous that nothing can be done to ameliorate the boys, thinking to lighten it for them in them, but the diseases which prevails at this the heat of the day when he gets fairly a-go- season can very often be forestalled if attending ; the mother begins to look old and wor- ed to in time. Now is the time to examine ried and sometimes a little cross; the children the condition of sinks, cisterns, wells, outnever stub a toe, nor cut a finger, but it in- houses etc., cut away the weeds at the back flames and festers and makes them feverish, door and see that the house slops are drained they become restless at night and get up in away instead of being absorbed by the ground around the dwelling and well. Remember ing that they "feel bad," and if you ask them that although there are numerous deodorizers and purifyers now-a-days, none have ever been discovered that are so cheap and so thorough as sunshine and dry earth.

THE EXECUTIONER'S SOUL.

Translated from the French of Maxime Du Camp for the FARMER.

BY FANNIE B. COLE.

My father, after being tormented with the obsession of my prayers, at length yielded and was nearly worn out, but we had it repaired after a fashion. The old organist of the cathedral gave me a few lessons, but with my sinme. I sold a gold watch which had been upon it, to the great astonishment of my fa-Why not begin then, when these little signs ther who could not understand this immoderof distress which nature exhibits, first show ate passion for music, and who was doubtless francs of income; this was at least ease, alannoyed to see his son so unworthy of him. If any one had asked me in those days what

> I was now sixteen years old and entered other sensation than that of curiosity, perhaps doomed man walked up the steps of the scaffold an unconquerable terror of what was covered with a paroxysm of sobs and tears.

My father was desolated. "We shall never do anything with that case is liable to terminate seriously what bet. boy," he said to my mother; "he will disgrace"

This is a case in which it might well be heeded by somebody before he was thought of said, Ou diable le point d,honneur vait-il se He can only wait now for more signs; the pa- nicher. Alas! each one has his own standard days, as you see, but alas! those were my last tient perhaps went to bed with aching limbs of honor, and to judge of them all impartially and a slight fever; when the doctor comes one is perhaps as respectable as another. Be again next morning he may have a dull pain that as it may, my father thought that the across the middle of the back in the region of sight of blood caused my horror and resolved the liver; he may have a sore throat, or a to cure me by taking me to the city slaughter throbbing head, and it might have been very houses. For six months, therefore, I accomunsafe for the doctor to have given strong panied him twice a week to view the poor animals being slaughtered and to see them turn their eyes in almost human suffering And how much better it might have been while their limbs quivered in a last convulfor the child, for instance, if, when it got up sion. I soon became accustomed to see sheep complaining, the mother had gone to work to and cattle die violent deaths, but I discovered make it well; had given it a warm bath, re- later that I could never accustom myself to

In process of time manhood came to me abdomen, we have seen cases of the worst first aspirations to love and to be loved which type of dysentery cured with no other treat- often gives youth a sadness as profound as the ment, and yet not many people have any faith depths of the sea. At this morbid period every in such simple things, and not many doctors one creates an ideal around which cluster the think it worth while to recommend them even dreams and fancies of an overflowing heart. when they feel satisfied themselves that no She whom my imagination called into being more is needed, because they know people was not pure fancy; mine was, so to speak, an have not faith enough to carry them out. For antique ideal. I had often spent my Sundays instance, we knew a doctor who was called to visiting the city museum which is rich in an see a poor woman who had sprained her knee tiquities found in this country. I had there slightly, she was very anxious about it, not remarked, admired and almost loved certain so much because of the pain it caused her as busts of Roman Empresses which seemed to tress. because it was so necessary that she should go preserve in their marble features something

large poultice, all over the limb, to be change rambles along the banks of the river or this subject than they, for whatever they may whom I evoked from the unknown, bore a locks of black hair, fastened back from her temples with bands of imperial purple, eyes haughty and fixed, disdainful lips, a dark, rich duty with dignity if not without sorrow. complexion, the majesty of June and the grace of Venus. I imagined her, haughty and impassible, sweeping along in her flowing white robes and her necklace of pearls. Poor dreams er! I lived in a world of dreams as though I had foreseen the sorrows in reserve for me.

My mother died, and with her departed all cy and happiness from our house. From that ime the life of my father became very irregular. He often remained out all night, return ing in a state of intoxication and seeking me rious eyes. I tried to assume a quiet demean out to quarrel with me, thereby rendering my or and to obtain command over myself, but existence almost insupportable. I took refuge in my work, in music and solitude, where dreamed over my beloved ideal.

One day my father was brought home on a litter. He had become involved in a dispute in a drinking house and had been severely wounded in the head by a stone. He was was, however, sufficiently conscious to give me, in his last moments, instructions relative

When the poor man terminated his exist. ence I was twenty two years of age : I was alone in the world and I was an executioner. Do not imagine that I had any philosophical and yet I felt as though I no longer belonged repulsion against this occupation. No! I had to real life. been nurtured and educated in the idea that one day I was to become an executioner, and I neither felt humiliated nor lessened in my STATE NORMAL SCHOOL gular aptitude for learning music I soon went own esteem. I felt assured that I should, by force of habit, overcome the terror I had experienced when younger. I accordingly took the necessary steps prescribed by law, and received my diploma.

My situation, financially, was not bad, Desi pite the irregularities of his last years my father left me nearly two hundred thousand francs, which doubtless comprised the savings of five or six generations. If to my patrimony I added the income that I derived from my functions, I would have nearly six thousand

On the Wednesday following my father's as usual, to show me their sprains, their dislocated limbs and their tumors; also to obtain that sovereign ointment which, according to into adolescence. A counterfeiter was arrested their belief, was a panacea for all ills. It was by little, of the cruelties bequeathed to it by me; but neither their prayers, their offers of the middle ages so deeply imbued with he money, nor even the injuries they offered me

I soon collected a curious musical library, and bought some horses. I chose high-mettled my heart; a cold perspiration bathed my face; ties. It was my especial delight to harness two fiery, young animals enarbalete to one of those high tilburys, which are so dangerous that they are known under the name of sure death, and go out on the highway and execute all the feats in driving that my skill might suggest. In the evenings, in the quiet of my solitary home, I played on my flute, for I was passionately fond of that instrument, and read in order to satisfy in some measure my insatiable thirst for learning. I was happy in those

An assassination surrounded by dark circumstances was committed in the suburbs of the city. After a long search the culprit was discovered, imprisoned and brought to trial before the court of assizes. From that mos ment all repose ceased for me. I watched the progress of the trial with ever increasing auxiety. I felt an unconquerable horror grad. ually stealing over me. Often during the trial I looked at the accused, a stout, robust, young man, full of vitality, and murmured to myself, 'Why must I of all men put that man to death?' This question, with I have never yet been able to answer in a satisfactory manner, comes to torture me whenever I perform an execution. By what hazard, by what far tality have I been chosen from among so many millions of men to be the instrument to strike when justice says kill? Ah, dear doctor, this is a mystery that all your science and all mine will forever be powerless to solve! The assassin was condemned to death. I had no faith in the appeal for a new trial, but I did hope that the application for pardon would be successful. I grasped at that hope. I had masses said; I made a vow; I had become superstitious. Night after night my sleep was dise turbed by frightful dreams. I could not dist tract my thoughts from the doomed man. My whole being was shaken by a frightful dis-

Our philosophers have written volumes to demand the abolition of the death penalty. It

doctor prescribed warm corn meal mush, in a devoured them. Ah, well! in my solitary is well, but believe me I know far more about

The application for pardon was rejected. 1 felt as though I was to be annihilated when I heard the news. Nevertheless a sort of pride came over me. I made great efforts to overcome my apprehensions and I resolved that, cost what it would, I would accomplish this

On the morning of the execution, after a night of which I spare you the details, I prepared everything according to established usage. I repaired to the prison. During the toilette of the prisoner I was nearly calm, but accidentally passing in front of a mirror I was startled at my own pallor and the dark circles around my eyes. When I reached my post on scaffold, I looked at the crowd which was numerous, and which examined me with cumy will no longer obeyed me. I experienced a most painful aud undefinable sensation. It seemed as if my soul was on the point of escaping and flying to regions and times of which I had no knowledge. When by a superhuman effort I had forced it, so to speak, to remain in its place, it seemed to whisper seized with fever and rapidly grew worse. He obscure words to me and to present images before my eyes that I could not comprehend. For a moment I believed that I was becoming to what he called his art. Do you remember insane. In order to reassure myself I called the words of Suetone, "Decollandi artifex all my senses into action. I touched the scafe fold, I looked at the knife, I listened to the noise of the crowd and I inhaled the air. All my sensations were clear and well defined,

TO BE CONTINUED.

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## THIS PAPER.

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unusually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

Her long experience and her large force of help enable her to fill all orders with dispatch and satisfaction. The patronage of old customers, whom she will
be more than ever happy to please, is cordially solicited, and strangers are assured polite attention at all
times. Orders by express to any part of the State,
conscienciously filled, and in order to give the satisfaction desired, ladies ordering bonnets by letter are
requested to state the style of features, hair and
complexion, whether the face is long and thin, or
short and full.

Call and see the pattern bonnets.

# Grapes! Grapes!

I will be prepared to fill orders for Grapes (mostly Concords) at wholesale and retail, about the first of August. They will be PICKED in covered market baskets, holding 10@25 lbs. each, and shipped by express C. O. D., or cash with order only, with the privilege C. O. D., or cash with order only, with the privilege of returning baskets by express free, or charged for

of returning baskets by express free, or canged in bill atcost.

Thankful for liberal orders and sales, both local, and from the West and South West as far as Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, last year, I hope for a renewal of same by prompt attention to customers. My crop will probably amount to 15.005 lbs. at least.

For further information and prices, address C. H BARTON, Topeka, Kas. P. O. Box 500. Local orders filled through RODGERS BROS., Grocers.





FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR 50cm

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within nidays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of first cents for each animal contained in said notice." Strays for the Week Ending August 29, 1877

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Sarah O. Cottle, Putnam Tp. July
26. 1877, one small sorrel pony, blaze face, bind feet white,
branded Son left shoulder, one weak eye, paces, supposed to be 10 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Prather, Falls Tp. June 24, 1877, one bay horse ab dit 5 yrs old, collar marks, hind test white, black hair ground top of hoofs, white spot in forehead, about 16 handa high. Appraised at \$75.

Also, one sorrel horse, snip on nose, white in forehead, about 6 yrs old, about 144 hands high, brand on right shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Appraised at \$40.

about 6 yrs old, about 14% hands high, brand on right shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Appraised at \$40.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, County Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Win. J. Gatchell, Exeter Tp. August 6,1877, one red and white cow supposed to be 9 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Also, one roan, yearling helfer,, no brands. Valued at \$20.

Also, one roan, yearling helfer, no brands. Valued at \$20.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by N. P. Hill, Pleasant Grove Tp. Jp. ly 17, 18-7, one bay mare, branded B C on left shoulder, supposed to be 5 or 6 yrs old. Valued at \$10. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, County Cleek.

HORSE—Taken up by G. C. Brown, Delsware Tp. August 2, 1877, one bay stores about 10 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white a little above hoot, white spot on nose, few white hairs in forenead, collar market, small lump on knee, no ettler marks or brands. Valued at \$60. Labette County -L. O. Howard, County Clerk.
HORSK-Taken up by James C. Watson, Richland Tp.
July 31, 1877, one four-year-old horse, Unit fray or dunn,
14% hands high, branded X on left hip. Valued at \$50. Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, County Clerk, MARE—Taken up by Henry Unruh, Branch Tr. July 2, 1877, one serret mare, blaze tace, right-hind foot white, branded B on left hip, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old, 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.

Mitchell County-Lew. J. Best, County Clerk COW-Taken up by Elanson Ward, Elder Tp. one red and white cow. branded H on right horn, crop off right ear. Valued at \$14.

Genge County-E. Spaulding, County Clerk, MARE—Taken up by John W. Jones, Oliver Tp, one 4yr-old bay mare, 15% hands high, black legs, mane and
tall small white spot in forehead, sweenled in right shoulder. Valued at \$40.

MARE FONY—Taken up by G. W. Markly, Janction
Tp, one bay pony mare, strip in face, hind fedt white,
collar marks on shoulder, supposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at \$45.

Pawnee County-T. McCarthy, County Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Daniel Kivelen, Garfield Tp. July 28, 1877, one pony stallion. dark brown, star in forehead, branded C K, 10 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Hooks County-Laf. C. Smith, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. H. Hooper, Paradise Tp, one bay mare 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, branded M on left shoulder, cupped with a heart and branded with a heart on left law. Valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by M. Krathers, Alma Tp. one brown horse colt 4 yrs old (broken to work) light mane and tail, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, County Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. N. Harris, Clifton Tp. June 7. 1877, one light bay pony mare, white stripe down the nose scar on rump, supposed to be four years old last spring. Appraised at \$20.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Rudolph Orth of Owl Creek Tp., July 8, 1877, one bright bay horse 15½ hands high, 5 yrs old, blind in left eye, white, hind feet, branded X on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

### Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address J. H. CLIFFORD.

Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas, Refers to S. K. Linscott & Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

## Have You Lost Horses?

I have knowledge of the whereabouts of the following stray animals:

A black mare, four years old last spring.
A bay mare, four years old last spring.
A bay mare, three years old last spring.

All large stock, send full description.

J. H. CLIFFORD, Stock-Hunter,
Holton, Jackson Co., Kaneas.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 20th day of July at the Allen Farm, one mile east of Topeka, a three-year old bay filly, with blaze in the face, and one hind leg white. To any person finding this animal or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, I will pay five dollars. THOMAS SULLIVAN.

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Two or three hundred acres in field, in Shawnee, Douglas, Jefferson or Jackson counties, with good fee i lots adjoining. Address

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## FOR SALE Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior golden fleeced Ring Ram, a pure Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been sheltered during the year, thirty-two pounds (32)th, four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweepstakes and Golddust ewes. Few Southdowns, one fine Cotswold, also Poland China Pigs. Address, C. PUGSLEY, Independence-Mo.

WANTED energetic men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our Indispensable Household Articles to familiary and the Brown Acc. ilies. Salary liberal. Add. BROWN & CO. 216 Elm S'reet, Cincinnati,

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P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G., W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



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Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

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To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

VOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66.182, 67.117, 74.879, 84,662, 153,965, 157,124, 157,508, 164,181, 165,661, 172 760. 173.491, 173,667, 180,351, 181,433, 186,889, 187,126, 187,172,187,776: re-issue, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,036, 6,913, 6,914, 7,566. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

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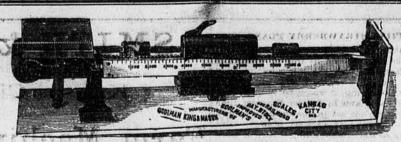
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And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

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Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas. BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakiast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

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LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing, Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

TAKE NOTICE. Drain Pipe. We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can inruish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champlon brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plaster-cr's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

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Sorghum Evaporator. \$15. \$20. \$25. Cheap and Durable. Send for Circulars. Address the only Manufacturers,

PERPETUAL Trees! Trees!

And small fruits of old and new sorts, in immense quantities, of the best quality and lowest living prices at the Dayton Star Nurseries. Wholesale Price List now ready.

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### SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

In making new field plantations of strawberries the land should be free of weeds and in a high state of fertility. If peas or early potatees were grown on it, and highly manured in the spring, it would be in good condition for the plants in August, the best time to set them, unless set in the spring. Immediately before the plants are set, give the land a dressing of well-rotted dung, even if it were manured for a previous crop, and plow it in; or first plow the land deep as necessary, then spread on the manure and cover, it lightly with a one-horse plow. A great deal of manure is wasted by being covered too deep, two inches deep being the depth that many experiments by the best agriculturists of this and other countries have decided to be the best for crops generally. If we harrow in the manure much of it is left upon the surface of the ground, and its virtues evaporate. So it is in some degree when it is covered very lightly with earth, if the weather be dry after harrowing it in; and it is a question for farmers to decide, whether it is not better to take a little more time in seme cases, and use a one-horse plaw to cover manure. Good crops, of little more time in some cases, and use a one-horse plew to cover manure. Good crops, of course, are grown by covering manure at the first plowing; but for an acre or two of strawl berries or other small fruits I think it would pay to use a one-horse plow in covering the

pay to use a one-horse plow in covering the manure, so as not to cover it too deep.

The rows in the field culture of strawberries may be three to three and a half feet spart and the plants set from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. This width is to allow a cultivator to be run between the rows, after they have become widened with plants from runners, so that the open space between them is not ever two and two and a half feet. Many strawberry growers renew their plantations as follows: As soon as the berries are all picked the space between the rows is plowed follows: As soon as the berries are all picked the space between the rows is plowed with one horse, turning the furrows so as to leave the ground level. Then it is, smoothed with a cultivator; and an iron hand-rake would, if used, be a good finishing operation. The plantation is thus left till fall, when the space hat won the rows is covered with your space between the rows is covered with runners; then the old plants are plowed up, and all the runners but a strip six or eight inches wide in the middle of them, which strips are the rows for the next season; and in this way the rows for the next season; and in this way a plantation may be renewed for many years; but it would be necessary to apply manure once a year to the spaces between the rows when they are plowed. It is a rather remarkable fact that strawberry growers, who sell their fruit in the large cities can make more money in "poor seasons" than in "good" ones, because in a favorable season, with frequent rains, the crop is so large that the price is not remunerative. In New York this season hunremunerative. In New York this season hundreds of thousands of baskets of strawberries were sold at a dead loss to the growers, the receipts merely covering freight and commission.
T. B. MINER.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, O.

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## ST. LOUIS Exposition and Fair.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting. THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION THE LIVE-STOCK, FLORAL, FRUIT, &c., DEP'TS Commence MONDAY, the First day of October, 1877.

The Exposition and Fair Closes SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1877. Grounds contain 83 acres. Conveniently Accessible. REDUCED RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT FARES. PREMIUMS, - - \$50,000.

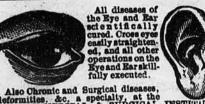
NO ENTRY FEE CHARGED. Grandest Annual Exposition and Fair in the world.
Exciting contests of speed in the Amphitheatre. Fine
Art Exhibition of the highest order of merit. The

ZOOLOGICAL CARDEN, with its beautiful buildings, handsome specimens and complete appointments.

Grand display of Agricultural Implements, Machinery in motion, Mechanical Productions, Produce, Textile Fabrics, Cotton, Minerals, Flowers, Works of Art. Horses, Cattle, and other Domestic Animals.

All communications addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

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Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities, &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & BURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further information or consultation, call on or address Information or Consultation, call on the Consultation of Consultation of

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ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION CO., KAN. Young pigs, the get of such well-known and prize-winning hoars as imp. Sir Dorchester Cardiff, imp. Royal Tombs, imp. Baron Cardiff 2d and imp. Baron Berkeley, now for sale.

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No pigs shipped that will not be a good advertisement. Liberal deductions on more than two. Boxed and delivered at railroad station free of extra expense. All the best families are represented in this herd, such as Sallies, Cantilenas, Topsys, Humfreys, Exquisites, Manchesters, Pride of St. Bridge, etc., etc., all got by imported boars bird by the best English Breeders.

All orders filled in rotation, and a strictly cash busi-The herd numbers about 40 breeding sows; some teing imported and prize-winners—and a large number of choice pigs are now ready to ship.

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BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

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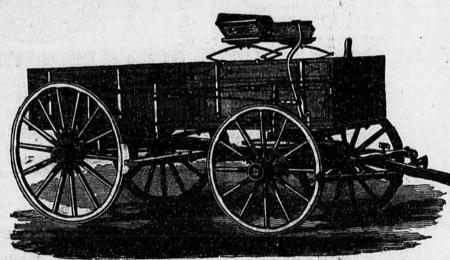


TO ANY PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUOKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years. This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

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For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are seknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the Balk or SCHUTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lossest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory

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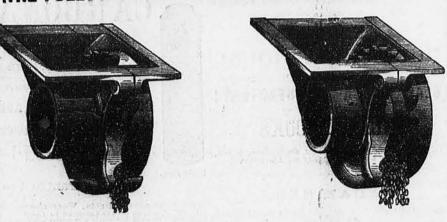
Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Paneled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN. Kenoshs, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be treplaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory,

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VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It weats them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefully, that the BUCKEYE DHILL has been Improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and AtWAYS HAS BEEN the DHILL has been Improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and AtWAYS HAS BEEN the FEED CRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill. This is the only drill that will sow It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill. This is the only drill that will sow. It is unnecessary to have any printed DirECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is Simple, Durable and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be a regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carry VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

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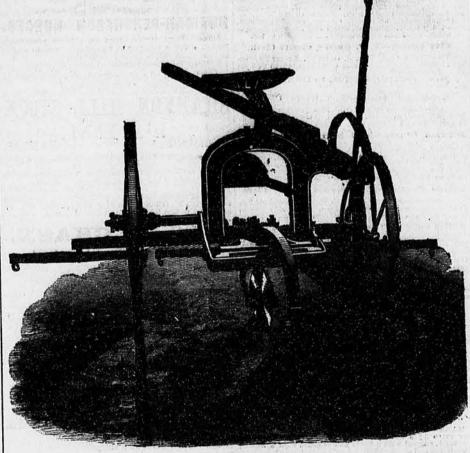
KANSAS CITY, MO. Dealers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massillon, and Vibrator Threshers, Eureka Corn Shellers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plow Sulky, and other First Class Farm Machinery. Send For Circulars.

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DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

FARM MACHINERY. KANSAS CITY, MO.



# THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

DEERE & CO., Moline, Ill.

EF Over 10,000 farmers award it the palm over all competitors. THE ADVANTAGES OF THE GILPIN BRIEFLY SUMMED UP.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE GILTIN PRIEFLY SUMMED UP.

Its freedom from complications of levers and changes.

Its patent chilled boxed wheels, preserving the only part liable from wear.

It is the only Sulky Plow that stands the strain of 'red root' prairie breaking.

The wheels carry the weight of the frame and operator, and part of the weight of plow; and

It is, in short, the simplest, best proportioned, strongest, lightest draft and longest lived sulky over made. Right thousand intelligent farmers have, during its first two years, awarded it the first premium over all competitors, both old and new.

IMITATIONS "Are numerous, affording the best evidence of its worth in the estimation of other manufacturers; but our patents protect us in the vital principles which have given the "Gilpin" its unbounded success.

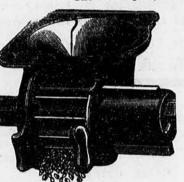
The Mitchell Farm Wagon, Wagon, The Cortland Spring Wagon, The Badger Buggy.

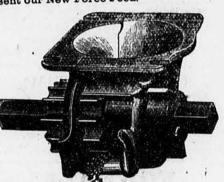
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WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED. has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequaled reputa-tion; cause it to be

PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS. The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.





Sowing small quantity.

Sowing large quantity. THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED.

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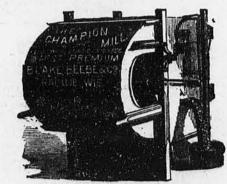


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